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General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
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Morning Herald
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Embellished with a Perspective View of the CHURCH of St. CHAD, SHREWSBURY; and ANTIQUITIES from CHESTER and CORNWALL, &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1807.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1807.

Meteorological Diary for March 1807. By Dr. Pole, Briſtol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	Gr. heat	Inches 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	27	40	30 13	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, ſome rain
2	34	37	30-12	cloudy
3	34	36	30- 6	ditto
4	34	42	30- 0	cloudy, aft. ſnow, even. windy
5	21	29	30- 1	clear
6	20	36	30- 1	cloudy at times, aft. ſnow
7	29	39	30- 1	moſtly clear
8	37	47	29-19	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, ſome rain
9	34	37	29-14	cloudy, ſome rain and ſnow
10	32	37	30- 2	moſtly cloudy, ſome ſnow
11	31	37	30- 5	moſtly clear
12	29	40	30- 7	clear
13	35	41	30- 6	cloudy in general
14	33	39	30- 4	morn. cloudy, aft. clear
15	37	36	30- 2	ditto
16	25	36	29- 0	cloudy, ſome rain and ſnow
17	31	39	29-14	morn. clear, aft. ſome rain and ſnow
18	42	49	29- 9	cloudy at times, ſhowery
19	35	45	29-16	moſtly clear, ſome rain
20	36	49	30- 2	cloudy at times
21	45	54	30- 3	clear
22	38	56	30- 0	morn. cloudy, aft. moſtly clear
23	39	46	30-10	clear
24	29	48	30-10	ditto
25	34	45	30- 9	morn. cloudy, aft. moſtly clear
26	37	41	30- 7	morn. clear, aft. cloudy
27	39	41	30- 0	cloudy
28	37	44	29-18	cloudy, ſome rain
29	37	42	29-18	moſtly cloudy, ſome rain
30	32	40	29-19	cloudy, ſome light ſnow
31	30	46	29- 6	cloudy, ſhowery.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 33 13-31; thoſe of the correſponding month, in the year 1806, were 37 29-31; and in that of 1805, 40 6-31. According to Carey's Meteorological Journal, the Thermometer, during March, at 8 o'clock in the morning, has not been lower than 25°; according to another account, kept on the N. W. ſide of London, 24°; in this city it has been as low as 20°. The loweſt point it has been at any day this winter, at the ſame hour, is 18°.—The quantity of rain fallen this month is only 84-100ths; that of the correſponding month in the year 1806, was 1 inch 67-100ths; in 1805, 98-100ths; in 1804, 1 inch, 80-100ths; and in 1803, 48-100ths.

Meteorological Table for April, 1807. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morn.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts	Weather in Apr. 1807.
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	36	43	39	29,82	cloudy
28	38	43	38	,72	cloudy
29	39	43	34	,75	cloudy
30	36	40	36	,77	cloudy
31	35	44	35	,52	cloud.w snow
A. 1	35	41	36	,57	cloud.w snow
2	32	33	33	,75	greatfall ſnow
3	30	41	32	,84	fair
4	28	42	34	30,10	fair
5	37	46	35	,16	fair
6	36	53	35	,07	fair
7	36	55	40	,06	fair
8	46	58	44	,24	cloudy
9	44	63	46	,24	cloudy
10	46	53	49	29,92	ſmall rain
11	45	50	50	,50	fair

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morn.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom in. pts	Weather in Apr. 1807.
	°	°	°		
12	32	60	45	,40	fair
13	46	65	41	,30	ſhowery
14	40	56	40	,35	fair
15	40	41	40	,36	ſhowery
16	40	40	32	,62	cloudy
17	32	32	31	,78	fall of ſnow
18	32	43	30	,82	fair
19	32	42	31	,95	fair
20	32	41	22	30,16	cloudy
21	33	43	36	,10	cloudy
22	36	51	44	29,00	cloudy
23	44	58	49	,92	fair
24	49	63	50	30,05	fair
25	51	64	52	,15	fair
26	51	66	49	,25	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

For APRIL, 1807.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE BISHOP OF LEON,

(Continued from p. 197.)

THE King's house at Winchester being at that time unoccupied, the Committee applied to Government for the use of it; and it was fitted up and used for that purpose, till the circumstances of the war, which soon after broke out, made it necessary to convert it into barracks for his Majesty's troops.

In the mean time the French emigrants were impressed with admiration and gratitude for such noble and generous conduct, which the Bishop of Leon, by their desire, endeavoured to express in a letter dated the 30th December, 1792, addressed to his brethren refugees in England, in which he says:

"That, being the depositary of their sentiments, he had already discharged, as far as he was able, the important trust they had committed to him; that he is sensible his feeble endeavours give but a faint idea of the feelings of his own heart or of theirs, towards their generous benefactors."

This was printed in about 20 pages of letter-press, and is a most eloquent effusion of piety to God, and of gratitude to the English nation. Among other things, he says:

"Our prayers in favour of the English nation will be fervent, if offered with a warmth equal to the benefits received. Our misfortunes have been unexampled in former ages; the generosity of England surpasses all the instances of benevolence recorded in the history of nations. May Heaven shower down its blessings on a nation which itself has chosen to repair the rights of injured nature and humanity!

"In the days of French power and glory, England has often disputed with us the empire of the seas; but she has now shewn us a more glorious spectacle, a triumph of a more exalted nature; she has opened to us her Ports."

He describes their reception and the measures taken in this country, both by individuals and by government, for their relief.

He then gives some excellent advice to his countrymen, to observe the laws and the constitution of the country to which it owes its peace and its prosperity; "and prays, that England may exhibit to all other nations a picture of perfect happiness, as she has held up to them a model of Christian benevolence."

He concludes with a "prayer for their captive King, for their countrymen left behind, and even for their enemies; and that their prayers may be accepted as the means of salvation to those who were bent only on their ruin."

It is not necessary to state here the proceedings of the Committee; suffice it to say, that the subscriptions kept pace with the arrivals of the emigrants to the amount of 33,000*l.* for many months. But as the miseries and atrocities in their unhappy country continued much longer than might have been expected, and as war between Great Britain and France soon after broke out, so that there was no possibility of these unhappy men returning to their own country at this period (when the number of Clergy alone had increased to about 4000), it was found that the subscription would soon be exhausted. Recourse was therefore had, in the month of April 1793, to his Majesty's Royal compassion for these unfortunate persons, and a collection in consequence of his Royal Letter and Recommendation was made throughout all the parishes of England, to the amount of 42,000*l.* on which occasion the whole Clergy of England exerted themselves in this call of brotherly love and charity, in a manner that will ever redound

redound to the honour of the English church and nation

The numbers, however, were so great, that this sum lasted only till December of that year, when the Committee, having supported these persons about 14 months, by the voluntary contributions of individuals as above-mentioned, were obliged to apply to the Government of the country for their assistance in this charitable work. The necessity of the case, and the sentiments of the country, had been sufficiently shewn by the subscription that had been made, as well as by the declarations of many individuals of all parties both in and out of Parliament; and thus another instance was added to the many which have been often given by this country, that in a case of true Christian charity, there is no contest except that of who shall stand most forward to relieve their fellow creatures.

Many were the schemes suggested by the Bishop of Leon, and most of them adopted by the Committee, for the most œconomical distribution of the relief afforded by Government towards alleviating the miseries of his countrymen. As the aged were not a few, and the sick very numerous, a plan was formed for supplying the sick with advice and medicines *gratis*: two wards were engaged for the most diseased at the Middlesex Hospital, and two houses were hired for the more comfortable residence of some of the most aged, and for the female sick, under the superintendance of the Abbé Citron*, who, from his piety, his active zeal and humanity, his judgment and perseverance in every thing that relates to practical charity, deserves to be classed with the Hanways and the Howards of Great Britain. In the mean time, the persecutions continued and increased in France, whose baleful influence extended to Holland, to Spain, to Italy, to the West Indies, and greatly added to the miseries of those countries.

It became necessary, however, to give a check to the Emigrations into this Country; and effective means were suggested, and taken by Government, for that purpose. As Invasions also were threatened by the Enemy, Government thought it necessary to put all Emigrants under certain restrictions respecting their residence; the Bishop of Leon received the following Letter from the Duke of Portland, then Secretary of State, on this subject:

Whitehall, ce 7 Juillet, 1798.

Monseigneur,

J'obeis avec empressement aux Ordres du Roi en vous envoyant la piece c'y inclose, par laquelle il a plu à sa Majesté que je vous fasse part de son intention que vous ne soyez pas assujetté aux réglemens que les circonstances du moment ont rendu necessaires à l'égard des Etrangers.

Je ne puis que me persuader, Monseigneur, qu' en recevant cet acte de sa Majesté comme une preuve des sentimens dont elle veut bien distinguer vos qualités personelles et votre rang, vous y reconnoitrez également le temoignage que sa Majesté veut bien donner de la satisfaction avec laquelle elle a vu la conduite exemplaire du Clergé commis à vos soins. J'ai l'honneur d'etre avec une parfaite consideration, Monseigneur, votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur

Portland.

A Monseigneur Monseigneur l'Eveque de St. Pol de Leon.

Whitehall, July 7, 1798.

My Lord,

I hasten to obey the King's orders in sending you the inclosed paper, by which his Majesty has been pleased that I should communicate to you his intention that you should not be subject to the Regulations which temporary circumstances have made necessary towards Foreigners in general.

I am persuaded, my Lord, that in reviewing this proof of his Majesty's regard for your rank and personal qualities, you will likewise perceive the testimony which his Majesty is pleased to give of his satisfaction in observing the exemplary conduct of the Ecclesiasticks committed to your care. I have the honour to be with much respect, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

Portland.

Besides the loss of situation and fortune, which the Bishop suffered in common with the rest of his countrymen, he was deprived by the Revolution of many near relations, who at the commencement of these troubles had afforded him relief, and particularly at one time had remitted him the sum of between two and three hundred pounds, which he immediately communicated to the Committee: for as the principle on which this relief was granted, was the being deprived of all other resources, he did not think himself entitled to partake of this relief while this sum lasted. As the Committee,

* Author of "L'Ami des Malheureux".

Committee, however, knew he had many relations in distress in this country (two very amiable men, who had married his nieces, having been shot in each other's arms in 1795, in the expedition to Quiberon, and having left their widows and children unprovided for,) they proposed he should give up only half of the usual allowance to the Bishops, viz. 10*l.* *per* month, and to which he with difficulty consented.

Notwithstanding the very liberal relief granted to the Emigrants monthly by Government, and made good annually by Parliament, (whose ordinary allowance for food, lodging, and every necessary, was 18 d. a day each,) yet at times, especially during the scarcity, great and complicated were the distresses of individuals, from livings-in, from the infirmities of old age, and from the various diseases which "flesh is heir to;" one of the most interesting occupations of the Bishop was, to dispense the large sums which were entrusted to his care, to alleviate those extreme cases of human misery; many were the benefactions of this nature, one noble Earl alone having poured into his lap the annual sum of 200*l.* for this particular purpose, amounting in the whole to between two and three thousand pounds.

The Bishop was likewise much employed during this whole period in correspondence with his brethren abroad, in communications with the French Princes, and with the British Government, on many important subjects, having been always treated by his Majesty's Ministers with the greatest respect, from a knowledge of his superior talents, information, and integrity. He was likewise much consulted and confided in by his brethren in England, and was much occupied in the discussions and publications which took place on the subject of the *Concordat*, and New System of Religion adopted by the Ruling Powers in France. His opinions and principles would not suffer him to return at the short peace of 1801, though many strong hints were given to him that his return would have been highly acceptable to the French Government, as his knowledge and talents were well known to, so his virtues and character could not fail of making him respected even by his enemies, his humane attention to the spiritual comfort of the French prisoners in different parts of England having been acknowledged by one of their accredited Agents.

The life of the Bishop of Leon was little diversified with any other than the above occupations; he was always employed either in doing some benevolent act, or in giving some useful information to the numerous correspondents who wrote to him, for advice or for relief. He was accessible at all times to the poorest and meanest of his countrymen, and he seemed never to be unhappy whilst he had private funds in his hands, entrusted to him, as abovementioned, to relieve the distressed. When he had not, as he could not bear to see the sufferings of his brethren and be unable to relieve them, he used to quit his lodgings, and accept of the invitations of his numerous friends in the country. This is well known to thousands, and particularly to the writer of this sketch, who used to see him almost every day for some years, and hear from him often in his absence on the above occasions. The country seats of the Duke of Portland and of the Marquis of Buckingham were always open to him. The funds destined by Government for the relief of the French Clergy were not distributed by the Bishop, but under the immediate direction of the Committee appointed for that purpose; but, as has been before mentioned, many considerable private benefactions were entrusted to him by individuals, which he was in the daily habit of dispensing to the most necessitous, according to their numberless, and sometimes sudden and unexpected, wants*.

It is singular that, during so long a period of the residence of many thou-

* The liberality of this Country, both public and private, to the clergy and to the emigrants in general, has undoubtedly been great, and from their numbers (though now much reduced) have composed a large aggregate sum, voted annually by Parliament for that purpose; but when it is considered that the ordinary allowance to each was at first only 18 d. and now, since the rise in the price of provisions, 16*d.* *per* day, for food, lodgings, and every other necessary of life, it will not be thought wonderful, that many distresses which were subject to might require occasional extra aid and assistance.

sand

find French Priests in this Country, there should have been so little complaint of their conduct, and especially when between 7 or 800 were collected together in one part of the kingdom, viz. at Winchester, where, as has been before observed, the King's house had been fitted up for their residence, besides 150 or 200 more who were dispersed in lodgings in that city.

There were, indeed, reports to their disadvantage, of the attempts made at that place to make converts, and of ordinations carried on there; but, on the strictest and minutest enquiry, it appeared there had been only one instance of improper conduct in a miserable priest, a Monsieur Couvet, not residing in the King's house, but in the town, who was immediately removed from Winchester, and afterwards sent out of the kingdom.

The respectable Archdeacon and Chancellor of that diocese, there resident, Dr. Sturges, was requested by the Committee, to enquire into the truth of these reports; the result of which, in a letter dated 23d March, 1796, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee in London, was highly satisfactory, concluding with the following testimonial in their favour, viz. "I have upon all occasions, and to all persons, borne this testimony to them, and bear it still with pleasure, that during their continuance here, which is now, I think, above three years, I have never known any of them (except in the single case of Couvet), accused of any behaviour immoral or unbecoming; and have heard all those with whom I am well acquainted, express, in the strongest terms, their gratitude for the protection, the relief, and the humanity they have experienced from us."

Nor did any other case of a French priest, except that of M. Couvet, ever come to the knowledge of the Committee: indeed the Bishop's printed directions, as well as oral instructions and example, would have deterred any priest of common prudence from attempts of this nature, if his gratitude and good sense had not been sufficient for that purpose. *(To be concluded in our next; when a Portrait will be given.)*

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

THE elegant representation of the house of Shakspeare's nativity in page 3, from "a drawing taken in July last," seems to indicate some alterations in it since July 1769; in your Magazine for which month another view of it is exhibited "from an exact drawing."

It is somewhat remarkable that Bp. Trevor, whose name occurs in p. 24, is the only prelate, there mentioned, not to be found in your regular Obituaries: he should have been registered in p. 287, col. 1, of your volume for 1771, under June 9. However, in 1777 a sketch of his life and character was given, in pp. 224 and 625, from a quarto pamphlet published by George Allan, esq. whose death is recorded in 1800, pp. 802, 3. In p. 175 of your present volume a Correspondent has noticed the omission of the *first* of the *three* bishops of the name of John Thomas, who died in 1766, in the List of Bishops in p. 24; in which list it may be expedient to point out a few instances of inaccuracy: under the year 1762 we should read "Lavington." The Bishops Lambe and Newcombe both died in 1769; and Secker and Lyttelton in 1768. Bp. Willes was named "Edward." Bp. Pearce's name was "Zachary" not "Zachariah*." Bp. Warren did not die till 1800; and Bp. Squire died in 1766. Under 1783 we should read "Yonge;" and under 1787 "Beauclerk." Bp. Harley died in 1788; and Bp. Butler in 1796. Under 1790 we should read "Halifax." Bp. Bagot had not the distinction of "Hon.;" his eldest brother being the first Peer of that antient family. A similar list of the Irish bishops, as suggested in p. 186, col. 2, would be equally acceptable †.

As to the word *Hummaus* in p. 39, your readers may be referred to No. 347 of the "Spectator," and to your volume for 1790, p. 358, *note*. In Bp. Clayton's publication of "A Journal from Cairo to Mount Sinai by the Prefetto of Egypt: Lond. 1753," 4to. at p. 38 we meet with "*Haman* el

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* The able and amiable Bp. Taylor, as he is justly styled in p. 515 of your volume for 1791, was named "Jeremy" not "Jeremiah;" as he is erroneously described in the recent edition of his "Holy Living and Dying," lately advertised in the public papers. It is much to be regretted that the life of this learned Bishop has not yet been published from the collections referred to in p. 199 of your volume for 1796.

† It will appear soon. Edit.

Pha-

Pharaone, that is, the *baths* of Pharao. Hence, possibly, hot baths in England are called "*Hummums*."

The Catalogue of Pictures, referred to in p. 123, col. 1, l. 23, is that of James the *Second*.

Not having yet had an opportunity of perusing the work from which the Memoirs of the Bentley family are extracted in pp. 124, 5, I cannot ascertain, though there can be little doubt, whether the communicative author has duly noticed his uncle's unrivalled poem, intitled, "Patriotism, a mock heroic: in five cantos:" originally published in quarto, 1763; and again in six cantos, in octavo, 1765, illustrated by a curious index. It was reprinted in 1802 in a "Collection of modern satirical poems, written during the present reign." In this poem *Ambition* was represented by the famous Lord Mayor Beckford; *Ambition* by Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham; *Folly* by the then Duke of Newcastle; and *Pride* by the then Lord Temple.

Among the "other Conduits," of which the Architect, in pp. 223, 4, designs "occasionally to speak," one probably is, that formerly erected at Carfax in Oxford; a view and account of which are given in pp. 538, 4, of your volume for 1771. It was taken down in 1787 to enlarge the High Street, and presented to the Earl of Harcourt, who placed it in his grounds at Nuneham.

In p. 232, col. 1, l. 25, we should for "1774" substitute "1775."

The confused account of the Lushington family in p. 274 wants rectification. The late Baronet was a Proctor in Doctors Commons; and it appears, from p. 1021 of your volume for 1798, that his eldest brother Henry was the person, who, when in the service of the East India Company, was in 1756 confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta, and was in 1763 murdered at Patna "by order of the Nabob Coffim AllyCawn." From the succeeding page it also appears, that Dr Lushington, their father, married the daughter of the *junior* Dr. Altham, noticed in p. 208 of your last volume; in which page, col. 1, l. 57, instead of "line antepenult." we should read "No. vi.;" and in col. 2, l. 7, we should read "p. xx.;" and in l. 40, for "1781" we should substitute "1801." In this p. 208 it should have been remarked, that in p. 255 of the *fifth* volume of Bp. Atterbury, l. 2, for "Dean" we should read "Dr.;" as we should in the next line "Middlesex" for "Essex." In the succeeding line "the *last* day for a General Peace" occurs again, as in the preceding page. This seeming anomaly is well accounted for by your obliging correspondent in p. 1104, col. 2.

In p. 281, col. 2, l. 30, for "*Cambridge*" we should substitute "Oxford."

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

P. S. The reference in p. 1110, col. 1, l. 7, of your *last* volume, to an "intelligent Correspondent" in p. 667, col. 1, of that for 1798, should be confronted with another to the subsequent pp. 785, 6; 747, 8; wherein "the present champion," as he is styled in p. 1110, col. 1, l. 8, for 1806, is considered as fully "equal to the cause which he has undertaken." It is beyond a doubt that his wily antagonist, however plausible, has by his injudicious management, hurt his own cause past recovery; and that he may at the same time be justly deemed to have attained whatever merit is to be derived from being

A staunch, Polemic, stubborn as a rock.

MR. URBAN, *Spilsby, Lincolnshire, April* 8.

TO the extraordinary history of the Duchess of Suffolk, vol. LXXVI. p. 691, and the detail of her sufferings in p. 209 of last month, the following description of her monument in Spilsby church may perhaps be deemed an interesting addition.

Under the arch which separates the body of the church from the chapel, formerly the burial-place of the families of Berdie, Beke, and Willoughby, is raised a large monument of stone, richly gilt and ornamented. In two recesses are the busts of a man and woman; the man in armour, the woman with a ruff, &c. The monument has a large projecting base, on the front of which is the following inscription: "SEPVLCHRVM D RICARDI BERTIE ET D CATHERINÆ DVCISSÆ SVFFOLKIÆ BARONISSÆ DE WILVGHBY ET BRESBY, CONIVGV' ISTA OBIIT XIX SEPTEMB. 1580. ILLE OBIIT IX APRILIS 1582." On the top of the base stand three whole-length figures; 1. a religious, with beads, &c.; 2. a naked Saracen, crowned; 3. a wild man. Each statue supports an escutcheon bearing the following arms:

1. Quar-

1. Quarterly, 1 and 4, fretty of 10 pieces; 2d and 3d, a croſs moline.

2. A croſs moline, quartering a croſs engrailed. *Willoughby.*

3. Quarterly, 1 and 4, three battering rams barways, *Bertie*; 2d and 3d, a caſtle triple-towered.

On the baſe of the monument are eight eſcutcheons, filled with the different quarterings belonging to the family. The front of the monument that faces the body of the church, is ſupported by three pillars, anſwering to the three figures on the oppoſite ſide. In ſix diviſions are engraved paſſages from Scripture, beginning with "*Homo natus de Muliere*," &c. At the bottom are eſcutcheons, charged as follows:

1. Fretty of 8 pieces, impaling a croſs moline.

2. Quarterly as 1, impaling ſemée of croſs croſſets, 3 buckles.

3. Quarterly as 1, impaling a croſs engrailed.

4. Quarterly, 1 fretty; 2d, a croſs moline; 3d, ſemée of croſs croſſets, 3 buckles; 4th, ... impaling . . . .

5. As 4, impaling 2 lions paſſant.

The blazon of the arms is ſo much defaced as to make the colours doubtful. The other antient monuments in this church belonging to the family are well worth the attention of the antiquary. Since the deſtruction, however, of the houſe at Ereſby, like many others, they will probably ſoon be obliterated. Yours, &c. J.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10

MR. Malkin, in his "Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography of South Wales," p. 110, has hazarded a conjecture which I wiſh to ſee aſcertained. Concluding, as we all do, that "when Chriſtianity gained the aſcendancy, the objects of Pagan ſuperſtition and idolatry were thrown down, and that the largeſt were ſuffered to remain only becauſe they were too unwieldly to be overturned," he goes on to ſuppoſe, that "over theſe poſſibly they threw a heap of ſtones, for that was uſed by the antient Britons as a puniſhment of malefactors. When a criminal was condemned to die by the laws, *he was fixed to a ſpot, and a heap of ſtones thrown over him*; whoever paſſed by threw a ſtone to the heap, in token of deteſtation. Hence ariſes the Welſh expreſſion of a *cammurtlerer*; or a murderer who deſerves to have a heap of ſtones over him. To the ſame origin is to be traced an imprecation much in uſe among the people: "May a heap of ſtones lie upon thy face," or "be thrown over thee." From theſe inſtances it may perhaps be inferred, that the Chriſtians, deteſting the place of heathen worſhip, might cover it over with ſtones." All this is plauſible, but is it founded in truth? Is there any inſtance of malefactors being *ſtoned* to death firſt, and then left under the accumulated ſtones, the heap of which was gradually increaſed afterwards? The firſt inſtance of this puniſhment we meet with is in the caſe of Achan and his family, his cattle, and the wedge of ſilver and the garment which he had purloined, whom "*all Iſrael* ſtoned with ſtones, and burned them with fire *after* they had *ſtoned them with ſtones*; and they *raiſed over him a great heap of ſtones* unto this day." Joſh. vii. 25, 26. We ſee here the puniſhment is as diſtinct from the heap of ſtones, as in the caſe of the five Kings in the cave of Makkedah, who were firſt *ſlain*, *i. e.* put to death, and hanged on four trees; and they were hanging upon the trees until the evening; and at the time of the going down of the ſun, Joſhua commanded, and they took them down off the trees, and caſt them into the cave wherein they had been hid, and laid great ſtones at the cave's mouth, which remain until this very day. Joſh x. 26, 27. As ſo many tumuli, compoſed of *ſtones* as well as earth heaped up, are found round cromlechs, it is therefore much more likely that theſe were the tombs of dead of various ranks and offices, prieſts, princes, or generals, in like manner as in Greece Pauſanias deſcribes the barrows of heroes, poets, and other eminent perſonages, ſituate near temples. H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

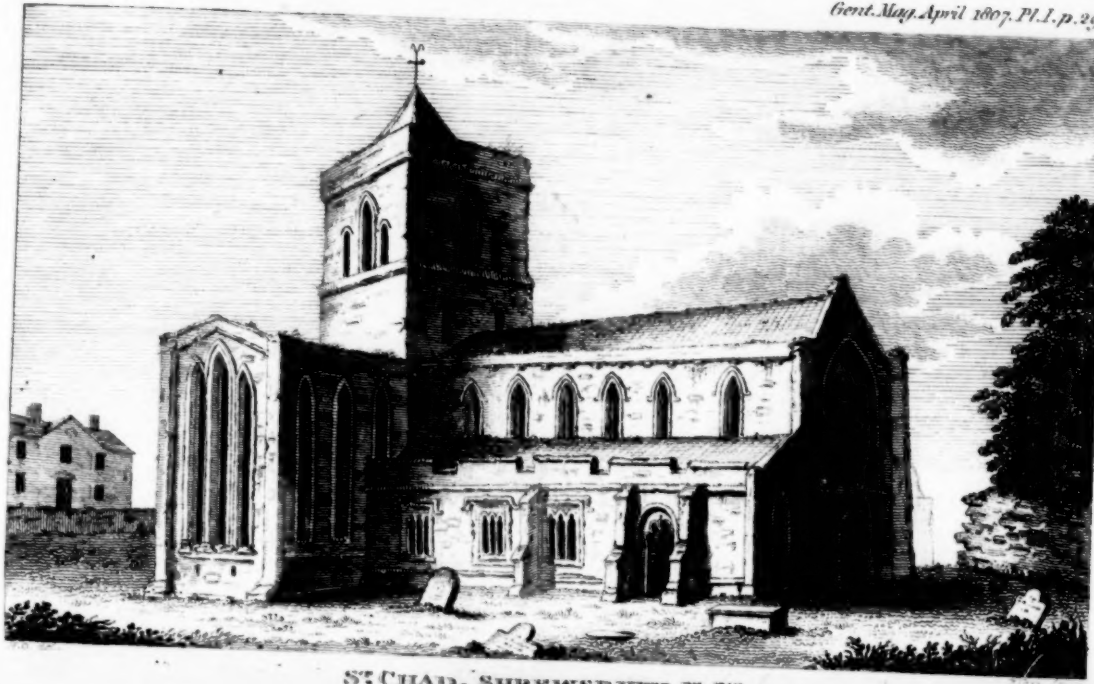
YOUR Correſpondent Antiquarius (p. 220) will, if I miſtake not, find a *ground plan* of *Abury* in Dr. Stukeley's works on the ſubject of that Temple, publiſhed about the ſame time with that on *Stonehenge*.

P. 220, b. text and note, for Gonda read Gouda.

P. 276, col. 2. laſt line but two, for *Murray* read *Money*.

Yours, &c. P.

Gent. Mag. April 1807. Pl. I. p. 297.



St. Chad, Shrewsbury, N.W.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan.* 15, 1807.

I SEND you a North West view of the antient collegiate and parochial church of St. CHAD, in Shrewsbury, *(Pl. I,)* which fell down in the year 1788, undermined by graves. The drawing is a faithful copy of one made by me not long before the accident.

As no tolerable engraving has ever appeared of this large church, I am very desirous that a print of it may adorn your valuable Magazine; by which means some public memorial of its form will be preserved.

The Church stood in the cemetery, the present *indecent* state of which has been so justly reprobated by some of your Correspondents, and on the spot which once contained a palace of the antient princes of Powis. One of the Saxon Kings of Mercia founded this Collegiate Church, for a dean, ten prebendaries, vicars choral, &c. which existed till the 1st of Edward the VIth, when the College was dissolved, and the Church remained parochial only; served by a curate. The Deanery was in the patronage of the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, and had been filled by many persons of eminence. Although unadorned, the exterior aspect of St. Chad's was stately and interesting; within, it possessed a venerable dignity seldom seen in a parish church. The walls of the nave rested on round Saxon arches. Four noble Pointed arches sustained the square tower in the centre, in which hung a peal of ten bells. The arches of the choir and transept were round, while the windows were narrow and lancet shaped, adorned with slender shafts and foliated capitals. In the large East window was the painted glass, now in St. Mary's church; and at the Western extremity of the nave was a very handsome organ. The length, from East to West, was 160 feet; of the transept, from North to South, 94.

Yours, &c. H.

PRESENT STATE OF YORK.

(Continued from p. 196).

THE CATHEDRAL.

IN return for the very liberal manner in which I was permitted by the Dignitaries of this Church to survey and take sketches of every part thereof, I cannot shew my sense of so high an obligation better, or more to the purpose, then by freely expressing my ideas of the condition of the buildings, the truth of the reflorations going on, and of those alterations that have of late taken place under the plea of improvements. I shall also attempt a particular description of the whole pile, and of those buildings contiguous, or attached to it. It is possible the reverend Guardians may, on this declaration, conceive that I have in the undertaking some private ends to answer, that I am invidious, ungrateful for favours received, and so forth. But I trust, on serious deliberation, they will find that I am led to this survey by no other inducement then veneration for Antiquity, an indispensible duty I owe my Country, and a professional obligation the merits of the Church has bound me to; that is, to defend, as much as may be, by my advice (assistance is out of the question) so much sublimity of design, and so much wonder in construction.

That such a situation as this Cathedral stands in should be crowded upon and surrounded by a numerous line of hovels, and other erections of the same mean cast, is certainly a lamentable reflection. If real nuisances were upon occasion decreed as such by doing them away, and if real beauteous pieces of Antiquity were, upon occasion, considered as such, by letting them stand unaltered and unimproved, all would be well. I shall, previous to my entering on the Church, describe the

BISHOP'S PALACE. This arrangement is in a manner connected with the North line of the Church, from its West to East extremity, and extending in width from its side to the City wall North. Abutting against the North West angle of the Church is a curious and very antient Saxon gateway, entering into the Palace. This gateway is perfect no higher than a few courses of masonry above the arch, having been rendered thus in the Tudor times, as a story, in the mode of building then practised, is raised upon the said arch. From this gateway runs (Northward) many ruinous elevations in this latter style, and evidently worked on the original Saxon basements of the Palace. Adjoining the interior of the gateway are many vestiges of Saxon architecture, that are incorporated with the Church; and, probably, give the remains of St. Sepulchre, or Our Lady's chapel,

St. CHAD, SHREWSBURY, N. W.

chapel, once exiſting on this part, the doorway to which, entering from the North aile of the nave, ſtill occupies its ſtation. Detail of this doorway in its proper place. Other relicks of the Palace there are few to be met with, except the great Hall, and Biſhop's Chapel. The Hall, ſhewing nothing but bare walls, has, of late years, been converted to various uſes; ſuch as a playhouſe, ridinghouſe, &c. At preſent it is wholly unoccupied. The Chapel, from its very curious and early mode of the Pointed arch ſtyle being ſimilar to the work of the South tranſept of the Church, is of much intereſt. The baſement ſtory rather plain, a ſmall Pointed doorway and window on the Weſt front, and ditto windows on the ſide fronts. The upper, or principal ſtory, is ſuperb; one entire arch, circular-headed, with many pointed diviſions, whoſe heads diverge from columns, make out this part of the Weſt front, and the great Weſt window. The windows on each ſide this ſtory ſimilar, though inferior in ſize and the number of diviſions. The Eaſt front correſpondent to the Weſt front. The interior of this Chapel carries on the deſign, increaſing in decoration. Many curious particulars occur, as holy-water, and other receſſes, ſite of the altar, &c.; termination of the walls deſtroyed, no cieling or headway remaining. On the North ſide, and near to the Weſt front, is the doorway for entrance, much enriched, and traces of the grand flight of ſteps to the ſame very viſible.

Putting aſide all reſerve, I am compelled to note, alterations are making in this Chapel, in order to transform it into a Library, which will go nigh to change the deſign of the Weſt front, and do away, or hide, many of the interior features. In fact, the whole of the Weſt front is now actually down, and the Chapel and baſement laid open. Several courſes of a new upright have begun a preparatory baſement, in which are hints of a large doorway, extending nearly two-thirds of the front, with columns and other rich detail. Of courſe there will be no baſement window as before. As this baſement is henceforeward to ſerve as a depôt for all kind of building materials, it may be no out-of-the-way ſpeculation to infer, there was an abſolute neceſſity thus to lay open, and thus to re-conſtruct, an enlarged doorway, and on ſo grand a ſcale. It was natural for me, who had been many weeks ſtudying the Architecture of the Church, to offer my opinion, aid, and all the reſt of it, on this occaſion. But a ſecret ſomething, ever attending my progreſs in life's career, puſhed me back; and I became in future a reſerved and ſilent imitator of objects on paper, that I can never hope to bring into act with good ſtone and rare mortar. Still I am content; my purſuits are not without ſome proſpects of ſucceſs; therefore, On. Yours, &c. J. C.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LXIX.

"Credula res Amor eſt." OVID.

THE complaint many years ago repeated often and bitterly, that the fair ſex was neglected, by being left out of our ſyſtems of education, and but indifferently treated in the œconomy of ſocial order, cannot, perhaps, be urged in the preſent day with ſo much propriety. Either from a ſenſe of juſtice, or an increaſe of gallantry, numerous projectors have appeared of late, vigorouſly bent on reſcuing the ladies from every degree of depreſſion, or ſuppoſed depreſſion; and not only aſſigning, but preparing them to hold their juſt rank in ſociety.

The means by which this favourable change has been effected are various. Some have ſuppoſed that the ladies, being by nature fitted to ſhine in all the honourable departments uſually filled by the gentlemen, have conceived that nothing more was wanted than to reſtore to them a right of which they had in ſome dark and barbarous age been deprived. Others, conceiving that whatever the original intentions of nature may have been, continual oppreſſion may vitiate the breed of the nobleſt animals, have propoſed to reſtore the capabilities of the fair ſex, by allotting them the ſame education as is given to the males, and inſtructing them in ſuch manly branches of ſcience as may revive, if I may ſo ſpeak, their loſt nature, and reſtore that equality which the advocates for this ſyſtem have found, or imagined they have found, in ſome diſtant period of the golden age.

Whether theſe ſchemes are founded upon right principles, and are calculated to produce wiſe effects, is a queſtion which I ſhall not venture to diſcuſs. I am aſſured, however, by ſome of

of the moſt amiable, and ſome of the moſt learned of the fair ſex, that in attempting to cure a poſitive evil, ſome of theſe projectors have loſt themſelves, and bewildered their readers, in the ſearch after an imaginary good; and, while they have very properly contended againſt the barbarians who would conſider women as mere children, or mere inſtruments of pleaſure or tyranny, they have at the ſame time forgot that, under every modification of their condition, they ought to retain the feminine character in order to be objects of natural reſpect and attachment. My informants alſo aſſure me, that the beſt intereſts of the ſex do not require that they ſhould be admitted into a participation of the amuſements or of the buſineſs hitherto purſued by men only; and that it is no more neceſſary for them to learn their athletic ſports of hunting and horſe-races, than it is to learn the manual exerciſe, and be qualified to hold commiſſions in the army and navy. And even with regard to literature, although ſome of the ſex have been admired for excelling in thoſe ſtudies that have almoſt univerſally been purſued by men, and although a much more conſiderable portion of uſeful knowledge may be eaſily acquired by the fair ſex than has hitherto been taught them, yet thoſe who are candidates for the honourable offices of wives and mothers are of opinion, that a critical knowledge of the learned languages, and of ſome abſtruſe parts of the ſciences, are not abſolutely neceſſary to the proper diſcharge of thoſe offices, but may, on the contrary, interrupt the uſual proceſs of election.

Notwithſtanding theſe opinions, which have operated as a check on thoſe writers who ſome years ago were more intent on reverſing the qualities of the ſexes, than on giving proper ſtrength to the weakeſt; the ſubjects which neceſſarily ariſe from the main conteſt have ſince been better underſtood, and a viſible improvement has certainly taken place in many eſſential articles, while enough is yet left to the maſters of ceremonies and arbiters of faſhionable taſte, if they are not unreaſonable in their demands, and will but now and then conſent to yield to ſuch trifling circumſtances as common ſenſe and common decency. They have, I am willing to allow, been robbed of their votaries, who have thought proper to judge for themſelves in matters of female delicacy and family happineſs; but they have ſtill a ſufficient number left, who are contented to ſubmit without a murmur to their decrees, and are ready to make every ſacrifice that may be required.

But, although much has been done to ameliorate the condition of the fair ſex, there are ſome yet of opinion that farther ſteps ought to be taken, particularly in providing young ladies with proper advice in that very eſſential affair, LOVE, or COURTSHIP. This advice, ſome of my readers may remember, uſed formerly to be given by fathers and mothers, or any other grave relations, ſuch as uncles and aunts, in caſe of the abſence or death of the ſaid fathers and mothers. But of late, I know not why, it has been ſuppoſed that relations are the moſt improper perſons in the world to conſult with in ſuch matters, and for this reaſon, that they have a very awkward trick of tendering ſcruples, making objections, and throwing impediments in the way of a preconcerted ſcheme. And indeed if, according to ſome very ſenſible young people, aſking *advice* means no more than deſiring *approbation*, ſuch ſcruples, objections, and impediments, are certainly ſtrong ſymptoms of impertinent and intolerable interference, and to be treated accordingly. But as the abovementioned relations do not content themſelves with a ſimple ſtatement of objections, but often go ſo far as to back them by the ſtrong hand of power, by which means ſundry young perſons have been prevented from doing what they had the greateſt mind to do, it has been found neceſſary to call in other aid, and other counſellors of a more pliant diſpoſition. And ſo convenient has this been found, that I have known an affair of courtſhip brought to an ultimate concluſion without any other advice than that of a lady's maid, or a poſtillion, although there was a numerous family of very near relatives, who might have had the honour to be conſulted, if they would have been as liberal of their approbation as of their advice, and had not retained a propenſity to give a denial where conſent only was required.

I have been induced to offer theſe remarks upon the general ſtate of the fair ſex, and eſpecially with a view to the important articles of LOVE and

COURTSHIP,

COURTSHIP, by having seen an advertisement in several of the public newspapers so often repeated, that, although I at first considered it as a sportive effusion, I am now convinced the writer of it deserves to be ranked among the first PROJECTORS of the age, and I according hail her as a sister. The advertisement, the object of which is to remove all the obstacles above-noticed, is in the following words:

"LADIES.

THE delicate and restrained condition which custom imposes on females, subjects them to great disadvantages. Mrs. Morris offers to remove them. Ladies or Gentlemen who have formed predilections may be assisted in obtaining the objects of their affection; and those who are unengaged may be immediately introduced to suitable persons; but she will not assist applicants in any marriage, if their characters are not irreproachable, and their fortunes independent.

Apply or address (post paid) at the Bow-window, next door to Margaret chapel, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Ladies may be waited on at their own houses; when she will be able to convince them that she is employed by persons of the highest respectability, and is deserving of the utmost confidence."

This advertisement so fully displays the Lady's scheme, and the power she possesses to carry it into execution, that I might perhaps close my paper here, and allow it the full effect of its own persuasive eloquence. I ought to be afraid, indeed, lest any supplement of mine might injure the impression which the offer of a Lady "of the utmost confidence" has a natural tendency to create, and might check the burst of gratitude that will issue from the hearts of all "Ladies or Gentlemen who have formed predilections;" but I cannot dismiss the philanthropical attempt of the *Bow-window* in this abrupt manner. I have ever been desirous to convince my readers that I harbour no envy of my brethren Projectors, and I cannot do this more effectually than by expanding on a scheme so obviously important, and so modestly proposed.

It will be observed that I have borrowed from Mrs. Morris the principal idea in this paper, namely, "the delicate and restrained condition which CUSTOM imposes on females," and from which she offers to relieve them by a much more expeditious method than any of us Projectors could have conceived. It is, indeed, the peculiar weakness of the tribe of Projectors to which I belong, that what little good we propose must be effected by very slow and circuitous methods, requiring so much time and so many little revolutions necessary to produce the great revolution in view, that, although we have laid our plans in deep wisdom, a generation or two may go off the stage without reaping any benefit from them. Here is, for example, that enemy of all enemies the most difficult to conquer, *Custom*, an enemy which, unlike all others, grows more invincible the older he is; and therefore it is generally found that when he reaches the age of an hundred, those who endeavour to oppose him are thought to commit an act of lunacy. If, however, any of us had been so bold as to meditate his downfall, by what cautious approaches and guarded attacks should we have attempted it! How many hints and innuendos should we have thrown into the town, before we adventured boldly to march up to the gates! In a word, how many little difficulties should we have removed, before we had attempted to conquer the great obstacle!

Not so the wisdom which screens itself behind the *Bow-window*. She who, as a proof of her skill, "has been employed by persons of the highest respectability," at once "offers to remove" the disadvantages which arise from "the delicate and restrained condition which Custom imposes on females." In what manner she effects this, by what long study, or perhaps intuitive skill, she has arrived at the happy art of removing the pernicious consequences of female delicacy, we know not, and perhaps we ought not to desire to know. The reward of such an invention ought to be her's who brings it forwards, undisturbed by the pryings of curiosity, or the more dangerous invasions of those pirates who

who are at war with every ſpecies of patent wiſdom, from a ſteam-engine to a ſtrengthening plaſter.

All we know from the advertiſement is, that "Ladies or Gentlemen who have formed predilections may be aſſiſted in obtaining the objects of their affections;" and this is certainly knowing a great deal. Beſides that it diſplays Mrs. Morris's ſkill in uniting the divided, we have here ſome information which is a little unexpected. It appears that not only ladies, but gentlemen, may labour under a "delicate and reſtrained condition;" a circumſtance which, although I have ſeldom known it to exiſt, yet I am happy to find it has not eſcaped thoſe extenſive views of the world that are taken from the "*Bow-window*, next door to Margaret chapel." It would be a curious addition to the hiſtory of manners, if we had been told how long gentlemen had been reſtrained by their delicacy; for it has generally been ſuppoſed that *Cuſtom* had given them an unlimited power of commencing thoſe operations which tend "to obtaining the objects of their affections." Mrs. Morris, however, appears to have met with another claſs, a new order of men; and ſhe very properly offers her aſſiſtance. To a ſwain ſo nervouſly delicate, ſo humbly diffident, her advertiſement cries, in the language of our immortal Bard,

——Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my ſpirits in thine ear,
And chaſtiſe with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee*——

But this is not all. There is another claſs of perſons who may find it to their intereſt to apply to the Bow-window. "Thoſe who are *unengaged* may be immediately introduced to ſuitable perſons." In the ordinary courſe of things, marriage is ſeldom a matter of ſpeculation until the object of our affections is diſcovered; but this ſagacious Projector ſeems to be of opinion that very good matches may be compounded where there is no engagement on either ſide, and between whom there has been no intercourſe but that which may be brought about behind the "*Bow-window*, next door to Margaret chapel;" and which, as ſhe takes care they are "ſuitable perſons," muſt end in a bargain at firſt ſight. Now as this part of the ſcheme, however, appears, there may be advantages annexed to it; it may ſhorten the miſeries of tedious courtſhip; it ſeems to free the parties from all danger of parental interference; and their *ſuitableneſs* to each other being a matter previouſly decided by this intelligent Projector, the parties, if very young, may have one point ſettled of which they are generally ſuppoſed to be very incompetent judges.

By what means the Sibyl of the *Bow-window* has attained ſuch an extenſive knowledge of man and woman kind in this great metropolis, as to be able to ſupply a ſuitable huſband or a wife *immediately*, ſhe has not informed us, at leaſt publicly. But it is ſome comfort to thoſe who are apt to be doubtful and inquiſitive, that ſhe is "able to convince the ladies that ſhe is employed by perſons of the higheſt reſpectability, and is deſerving of the utmoſt confidence." Doubtleſs ſuch employment, and ſuch confidence, muſt have laid open to her the unhappy condition of many "delicate and reſtrained females," and other *unengaged* perſons; and we may ſuppoſe, without infringing on her patent, that ſhe keeps regular accounts of debtor and creditor to Hymen, and can ſupply every one *in that line*, the moment that an application is made to the *Bow-window*.

Having thus offered a few remarks on the novelty and utility of this Lady's plan, which is certainly one of the boldeſt attempts to remove delicacy and reſtraint of condition that the preſent century has witneſſed, I ſhall only add what redounds very much to her honour, and renders her plan wonderfully *conſiſtent*; namely, that "ſhe will not aſſiſt applicants in any marriage if their characters are not irreproachable." I had intended to cloſe this paper with an article ſo creditable to the lady; but I am compelled to object to a clauſe which immediately follows this. In this ſhe demands not only that their characters ſhould be irreproachable, but alſo "their fortunes conſiderable and independent." I am always ſorry when I ſee a plan calculated to do good, confined to perſons of a certain claſs only; and I could

* Lady Macbeth; who, according to Shakſpeare's authority, had been pretty ſucceſsful in diveſting herſelf of "the delicate and reſtrained condition of her ſex."

could have wiſhed the bleſſings of the *Bow-window* could have been extended to the middling and poor claſſes, who, I can aſſure Mrs. Morris, would frequently be much obliged to her for *ſuitable* huſbands or wives. Beſides, there is ſome reaſon to think (if the lady did not know her buſineſs better than we can) that perſons of conſiderable and independent fortunes have generally been allowed the privilege of chooſing for themſelves, without the reſtraint either of Thiſbe's wall, or Mrs. Morris's *Bow window*. Still I allow that the Lady may be right, and may have derived from experience this comfortable truth, that where there is conſiderable wealth, there may be conſiderable credulity, and that the fortune may be independent, while the mind is the ſlave or dupe of the meaneſt impoſtures.

*** If L. R. R. had looked at the Supplement to the Gent. Mag. 1806, he might have ſaved himſelf the trouble of writing his note dated April 3, 1807.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 22.

BY particular ſtatutes of the Realm, all prebendaries, &c. of cathedral and collegiate churches, are reſtrained from granting leaſes of their reſpective prebendal poſſeſſions beyond the term of 21 years, or three lives.

A Gentleman lately ſucceeded to a prebend in the cathedral church of ——; the landed poſſeſſions of which conſiſted of a large eſtate, immemorially leaſed out for 21 years, and the leaſe of which had been uſually renewed every year; ſo that the rent reſerved, and the fine paid annually for the renewal, made the prebend of conſiderable value. But, to his very great aſtoniſhment, the new prebendary found that his immediate predeceſſor, who was in neceſſitous circumſtances, and had holden the prebend only a few years, had exchanged the antient leaſe, in conſequence of a valuable conſideration from the leſſee, from 21 years, to a leaſe for three lives.

Suppoſing the leaſe for 21 years to have been fully expired, I have no doubt that the late prebendary was competent to have granted, *de novo*, a leaſe for three lives; but I have great difficulty in admitting, that he was competent alſo to make the beforementioned exchange; as thereby he certainly leſſened or deteriorated the annual income or value of the prebend, by rendering it caſual; for I believe that it is acknowledged, that prebendal eſtates leaſed for 21 years, and renewed annually or even ſeptennially, are more productive of annual income to the prebendaries *pro tempore*, than when they are leaſed for three lives, and renewed only on the death of one or more of the lives.

I therefore requeſt your profeſſional Correſpondents to inform me,—1. whether the late prebendary of ——— was enabled to make the exchange above ſtated;—and, 2. if he was, whether ſome proportion of the conſideration money ought not to have been appropriated to the benefit of his ſucceſſor or ſucceſſors in the prebend?

Yours, &c. K. Y. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

A CONSTANT READER'S letter (LXXVI. p. 1026) commences with an expreſſion of aſtoniſhment at the charges, as he calls them, advanced by me againſt the Editors of Peerages. He ſeems to ſay, that I ſuppoſe it to be in the power of thoſe gentlemen to inſert the hiſtories of families whoſe titles have not been recogniſed by the Houſe of Lords, whereas I never even hinted ſo ridiculous a thing; I merely ſuggeſted the probability of there being a longer liſt of dormant titles than the preſent Peerages exhibit, and at the ſame time the advantage of ſaying (to prevent miſtakes) at once, *in whom any title becomes extinct*; *to whom it would have devolved had there been iſſue male*; *and what female was moſt nearly allied, who would have had the title had ſhe been a male*. I do not ſee that this would be at all entering into the hiſtories of families; it would be a ſimple alphabetical liſt with five columns, thus: 1. *the name of the title*; 2. *the chriſtian and ſurname of the laſt poſſeſſor*; 3. *the year in which ſuch title became extinct*; 4. *the next male heir, if any*; 5. *the next female, if any*.

If the fourth column could not be filled after diligent ſearch, then, indeed, the title might with great propriety be placed on the *extinct* liſt; but, as long as any doubt exiſts of the probability of their being heirs male living, would it not be allowable for ſo long a time to place the title on the *dormant* liſt?

As I highly reſpect and eſteem both Mr. Debrett

Debrett and the preſent editor of his Peerage (and at the ſame time admire the work itſelf) I think it but juſtice thus to ſignify that my obſervations were purely and ſolely made for the ſake of improving the plan of his Peerage. Your "Conſtant Reader," towards the middle part of his letter, ſays, he feels a pleaſure in reading the newly-acquired honours of our preſent Worthies. I agree with him; I too derive the greateſt gratification in beholding in the peerage the names of Chatham, Erſkine, Nelſon, and Collingwood: ſervices ſuch as theirs merit the higheſt honours that a grateful country can beſtow!

INVESTIGANDI CUPIDUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

A VERY Old Subſcriber, (p. 196), is deſirous that your Readers may be favoured with "A Liſt of the Knights and Chiefs who accompanied William the Conqueror to England." The liſt is too long for me to copy; but, if he will look into "Edmond Howe's Chronicle," he will there find them, tranſcribed from the "Chronicles of Normandy," written in French, by Guilliam Tayleur, of Rhoane. Some were alſo taken from an antient table in Battle Abbey. Alſo, "the Cognomina Conquiſitorum Angliæ cum Domino Guilielmo Duce Normaniæ et Conqueſtore Angliæ."

I am happy to find that the good ſenſe and liberality of the City of London have inſtituted a Female Penitentiary. If ſpeedily and ſeriouſly enforced, it will be productive of incalculable benefits to the publick. Inſtitutions of this kind in various places on the Continent have produced ſpecimens of induſtry conducive to the commerce of the Country, and to the œconomy of the State. And were a ſpirit of induſtry introduced into the *London Female Penitentiary*, I am perſuaded, not doubting but this will be the caſe, that many articles of trade may be produced from the Inſtitution; the morality of the City be greatly meliorated, and a multitude of the moſt miſerable of human beings be returned to the honourable offices of ſociety.

Surely ſomething will be done to cleanſe the ſtreets from that augean filth the Beggars; a moſt indelible diſgrace to theſe enlightened times; a dreadful impoſition on the publick, in which the cauſe of real Charity is not ſerved, and which only tends to the increaſe of the nuiſance; I mean, as to the charity beſtowed on theſe very improper though unfortunate objects.

I ſhould rejoice extremely to ſee a paper in your Miſcellany, *projecting* a few hints to Mr. Whitbread on his intended plan for the melioration of the Poor, now before the Houſe (p. 340); confining the hints to the great utility of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, which induce an honourable independance among that uſeful body of the people, the day-labourers; and which, from my own experience, would, if properly inveſtigated, and wiſely planned by Government, effectually afford great exoneration from the heavy burthen of the poor laws. I am ſurpriſed at the illiberality of ſeveral of my neighbouring pariſhes, which refuſe parochial relief to thoſe day-labourers who are entitled to the relief of the Box Clubs. If this churliſh and ſelfiſh meanneſs was in ſome way counteracted, I am perſuaded it would afford the greateſt ſtimulus to theſe laudable and uſeful ſocieties.

I am very ſorry to ſay, that, having read the book of Mr. Malthus with the greateſt attention, I perceive how very inadequate even the beſt of writers may be, in the inveſtigation of the natural hiſtory of the poor, unleſs they have been eye-witneſſes of their habits. Political œconomy ought never to attempt to reſtrain or eradicate the firſt binding law of nature. I am afraid, if the moral law of this writer could be introduced among the day-labouring poor, to reſtrain marriages unleſs ſuch marriages took place on the ſecurity of proper ſubſiſtence, that evils of a more dangerous nature would be introduced among them. But, as no political œconomy can ever effect this, other expedients ſhould be urged; and the wiſdom of a State can, if ſeriouſly and energetically employed, deviſe the means of encouraging population without impairing the agricultural reſource.

ANOTHER OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

YOUR very Old Subſcriber, (p. 196), is miſtaken in the aſſertion, that Iriſh and Scotch noblemen are *not* exempt from arreſt; and that it is the poſſeſſion of a ſeat in Parliament, and not the poſſeſſion of a title, that is the ſecurity. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland, (5 Anne, cap. 8, art. 23), it was expreſſly ſtipulated, that *all* Peers of Scotland, and their

their ſucceſſors to their honours and dignities, ſhould, from and after the Union, be Peers of Great Britain; and ſhould enjoy all privileges of Peers as fully as the Peers of England then did; except the right and privilege of ſitting in the Houſe of Lords, and on the trials of Peers. And by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, (39 and 40 Geo. III. cap. 67, art. 4), it was in like manner agreed, that the Peers of Ireland, ſhould, as Peers of the United Kingdom, enjoy all privileges of Peers as fully as the Peers of Great Britain, except as is above mentioned with regard to the Peers of Scotland. Of courſe *all* the Peers of the United Kingdom are equally privileged from arreſt, and this by virtue of their rank and title *only*, and not on account of their being members of either Houſe of Parliament.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond, Yorkſhire, Feb.* 21.

IN anſwer to your Correſpondent (vol. LXXVI. p. 1026), I beg to ſay, that I am not authoriſed to declare the names of thoſe gentlemen who are now living, and who claim their deſcent from noblemen whoſe titles are ranked among extinct ones; inſtead of among either dormant or reſigned ones. It might, perhaps, be intereſting and entertaining to your readers, as well as advantageous to the editor of the Peerage in queſtion, if he would, from time to time, favour your Magazine with liſts of titles ſuppoſed extinct, and to ſay againſt ſuch titles not only the year they became extinct, but *in whom* and who the neareſt of kin was, whether male or female, that would have had the title had the grant of ſuch title ſpecified ſuch continuation. Wiſhing to cloſe all further correſpondence on this ſubject, I remain,

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

Vol. LXXVI. p. 904, for *young lords*, read *newly created*.

Mr. URBAN, *Southampton-ſt. Feb.* 5.

I HAVE obſerved that popular traditions, however obſcure, may generally be traced to ſome ſource, and that their obſcurity originates as much in the uncertainty of our antient language as in the imperfections of oral tradition. The following conjecture upon a village tradition is founded on this principle. The tenor of the old peal of bells that hung formerly in the fleeple of St. John's church, Margate, in Kent, was inſcribed "Daundelyon," and Lewis ſays, in his Hiſtory of the Iſle of Thanet, that this was the gift of John Daundelyon to the church, and that in his time the inhabitants repeated this traditionary rhyme concerning it:

John de Daundelyon, with his great dog,
Brought over this bell on a mill-cog.

This verſe has not been forgotten in the pariſh, though the bell has been removed; and amongſt others the worthy author of the Iſle of Thanet Guide, 1797, has theſe lines after deſcribing the interior of the church:

But on the North John Dandelyon lies,
Whoſe wondrous deeds our children yet ſurprize:
Still at his feet his faithful dog remains,
Who with his maſter equal notice claims;
For, by their joint exertions, legends tell,
They brought from far the ponderous tenor-bell!

The abſurdity of a bell having been brought from any place upon a mill-cog, or tooth of one wheel acting upon another, has probably prevented any one from beſtowing a ſecond thought upon the ſubject; but *cog*, or *cogge*, was an old Teutonic word for a ſhip, uſed ſometimes in old French, and, if my memory does not fail me, occurs more than once in Barclay's "Shippe of Foles;" and a pariſh-church in Oxfordſhire, that once belonged to the Knights Templars, is ſtill called *cogges*, with a ſhip on the vane; and in France formerly *mal* was frequently uſed as an adjective, as in "malmaiſon."

Theſe two words, therefore, ſeem to me to mean no more than that John Daundelyon, having procured a bell for the uſe of the church, brought it into the iſland on a "mal-cogge," or battered veſſel, and a long courſe of years has altered the words to others, allied only in ſound, but more eaſily comprehended by the relaters. P.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IT will be conſidered by many of the Subſcribers to J. Carter's work of "The Antient Architecture of England," if he would give a ſummary plan of the general purport thereof, its preſent ſtate of progreſs, and what future mode of termination is intended. I preſume ſuch explanation will not be thought foreign to the miſcellaneous ſubjects forming the maſs of your entertaining and inſtructive pages.

A Subſcriber to J. Carter's Antient Architecture.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Feb.* 21.

IN your January Magazine, p. 38. I read Mr. Weeden Butler's letter on the ſuperiority of Mr. Braidwood's method of inſtructing the deaf and dumb, to that of the Abbé L' Epée, as he taught them to ſpeak (beſides every other attainment they acquired with the Abbé). That he had been ſo happily ſucceſsful with ſome of his pupils, I can very readily believe; and I am happy to find Mrs. Trimmer, in her excellent work of the Guardian of Education, confirms this belief (*Vide* vol. I. p. 489). Mrs. T. ſays, there is a ſchool at Hackney for the inſtruction of children born deaf and dumb, in the higher claſſes of life, formerly kept by a Mr. Braidwood, and now carried on by his widow, in which young ladies and gentlemen naturally defective in the organs of ſpeech and hearing, are not only taught to articulate diſtinctly, ſo as to be able to make themſelves underſtood, but are even brought to a great degree of proficiency in the ſtudy of languages and other branches of a liberal education. As that lady is ſo well acquainted with, and ſo well qualified to inſpect and ſpeak of education in all its variety of branches, I think it highly probable that the aſſertion in this note, that "the deaf and dumb are taught to articulate diſtinctly," was from perſonal knowledge. Mrs. Trimmer's authority muſt be inconteſtible; and ſo would Mr. Butler's, if he ſpoke from perſonal knowledge. But as that is not the caſe (although I entertain the higheſt opinion of his abilities and the benevolence of his intentions), he muſt excuſe me for ſaying, I think him unfortunate in the inſtance he has given in the perſon of Mr. Charles Sherriff. I was well acquainted with that gentleman ſome years ſince, both at Bath and Brighton; but I own I have frequently tried, but always ineffectually, to underſtand him. His attempts at ſpeech ever appeared to me like broken ſounds, murmured in ſleep, but much leſs diſtinct; and they were alſo extremely harſh and grating to the ear, ſo much ſo, that not only my own family, but every perſon whom I have ever ſeen in his company, expreſſed their hope that Mr. Sherriff would not attempt to ſpeak. A gentleman of this Univerſity aſſures me, precisely the ſame wiſh was expreſſed here; and, were it neceſſary, more than an hundred inhabitants of Cambridge would acknowledge they never could underſtand a ſingle ſentence of Mr. Sherriff's. I remember but one exception, which was in the perſon of a beautiful and amiable woman, to whom Mr. S. was attached, who aſſured me ſhe could ſometimes diſtinguiſh a word or two in a ſentence. She conſidered him as ſo amiable and intereſting a character, that ſhe declared ſhe would have married him, if ſhe had had a competent fortune and better health, but ſhe feared being an incumbrance rather than a comfort to him. He has this lady's portrait in miniature, in the character of Mary Queen of Scots. I am ſorry it is not in my power to corroborate Mr. Butler's account of Mr. Sherriff's being able to articulate; but Mr. S.'s talents in miniature-painting are held in ſuch juſt eſtimation, that the circumſtance, Mr. Urban, muſt be known to many of your readers. I feared Mr. Braidwood and family might ſuffer in the public opinion, if the teſt of ſpeaking to be underſtood reſted with Mr. Sherriff. Many of their pupils, I doubt not, far excel him in that reſpect; indeed, I uſed to imagine there was ſome defect in his palate. For ſo far even in thought from wiſhing to detract from Mr. Braidwood's truly well-earned fame, I only wiſh it to be founded on a firmer baſis, in a more fortunate inſtance of ſome other pupil. I am happy to bear my teſtimony to Mr. Charles Sherriff's other attainments. His excellence in miniature-painting is too well known to need a comment. He reads (very poſſibly writes) in the French language; his manners are ſuch as mark the gentleman. In company, by obſerving the motion of the lips, he was ſeldom at a loſs for the ſubject of diſcourſe. If a ſentence eſcaped him, by the time the ſecond word was written he caught the meaning of the whole. His replies were remarkable for their terſeneſs and elegance; it uſed to give me great pleaſure to obtain his opinion of books, as I found him a man of ſuperior underſtanding, and highly cultivated mind. And, what was more to his praiſe, I always underſtood he had greatly aſſiſted his father, who loſt from 20 to 30,000*l.* in Fordyce's Banking-houſe. Mr. S. went to the Eaſt Indies a few years ſince, and, I have been informed, has reſided

realiſed a very handſome fortune, and retired to private life. I will not venture to vouch for the truth of this report, though I ſincerely wiſh it may be correct; as I cannot recollect from whom I received my information. I muſt alſo take the liberty of aſſuring Mr. Butler that I think he muſt have been greatly miſinformed with reſpect to the lines addreſſed to Mr. Garrick, which he inſerted in his letter in p. 36, having been written by Mr. S. I was always aſſured they were written by Caleb Whiteford, eſq. (unknown to Mr. S.) to facilitate his introduction to that admirable Actor, for which he expreſſed an ardent wiſh. The circumſtance, as I have ever heard it related, was, that it was obſerved Mr. Sherriff never took a book with him when Garrick performed, and for which he was requeſted to declare his reaſon; his anſwer was, "that Garrick's countenance pourtrayed every paſſion ſo ſtrongly, from its riſe to its termination, that he did not require a book, as Garrick was the compleateſt comment on Shakſpeare's text." I have frequently heard the lines mentioned in large companies before Mr. Whiteford's friends, but never heard a doubt expreſſed on the occaſion; they were conſtantly attributed to Mr. Whiteford. I have ſeen this opinion more than once in print, and can quote an inſtance; in the Public Characters for 1801 and 1802, p. 302, under that of Mr. Whiteford. The circumſtance is thus related: "Mr. Whiteford was glad of every opportunity of paying a handſome compliment to his friend David; and the following circumſtance furniſhed him with a favourable occaſion. A young artiſt of the name of Sherriff had come from Edinburgh to obtain employment as a miniature-painter; there were ſeveral circumſtances which contributed to intereſt Mr. Whiteford in his favour; he was a very ingenious, ſenſible, worthy young man, and by the labours of his pencil ſupported an aged father, who had fail'd in trade. Young Sherriff was deaf and dumb from his birth, but had been taught to read and write, and was particularly fond of Shakſpeare's plays; whenever any of them were acted, he was ſure to be in the pit, eſpecially if Garrick performed, whom he admired the moſt, becauſe he underſtood him the beſt. This young man was extremely deſirous of being introduced to Garrick, and applied to Mr. W. for that purpoſe. In order to raiſe the curioſity of that celebrated performer, Mr. W. wrote the verſes (quoted in your Magazine) in the name of the artiſt, expreſſing his feelings on ſeeing him in ſome of Shakſpeare's principal characters. Garrick had been flattered by poets of all ſorts; but to make the deaf and dumb ſpeak his praiſe was ſomething new, and therefore he was very much ſtruck with it, and extremely deſirous of ſeeing the young artiſt, whom Mr. W. accordingly introduced to him, and the ſcene that enſued was ſaid to be a moſt curious one indeed." A.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, April* 1.

I HAD the pleaſure many years ago of knowing Mr. John Braidwood, who died in 1798; and can with great ſatisfaction add my teſtimony to that of Mr. Butler, p. 38. He was, indeed, "a very amiable and indefatigable man," of a delicate frame of body, Medicus, p 140, candidly allows the indiſputable title of the Braidwood family; but ſeems very unneceſſarily to inſtitute a compariſon between the advantages attending the ACADEMY in Mare-ſtreet, Hackney, and the ASYLUM in the Grange-road, Bermondſey.

As this ſhort letter, Sir, is not meant to promote warmth of diſcuſſion, you will, I am perſuaded, gladly excuſe my unwillingneſs to prove, by dint of lengthened argument, the right of the Braidwoods to claim pecuniary compenſations for unceaſing labours. I may, however, perhaps, be permitted to obſerve, *en paſſant*, that their charges appear to me fair, liberal, and *conſiderate*; varying moſt materially, as the difficulties of the ſeveral caſes vary. The parents of the youngeſt children, I believe, in general pay leaſt.

I perfectly agree with Medicus in opinion that theſe intereſting children are *dumb* only becauſe they are *deaf*. His quotation from Amman demonſtrates that learned man's coincidence fully; and it will no doubt gratify Medicus to find the ſentiments of Dr. Holder in perfect agreement. In the appendix to his "Elements of Speech," he ſays, "Now, as to the moſt general caſe of thoſe who are deaf and dumb, I ſay, they are dumb by conſequence from their deafneſs, only becauſe

becauſe they are not taught to ſpeak. The natural part of ſpeech, viz. words made of letters by ſuch exquiſite various articulations, is learnt by much practice and imitation; and much more the artificial part, viz. inſtitution of ſignificancy of language, cannot be acquired without great help of inſtruction: and to that end, the tongue and ear, ſpeaking and hearing, hold a correſpondence, by which WE learn to imitate the ſound of ſpeech, and underſtand the meaning of it: but HE that never hears a word ſpoken, nor can be told what it ſignifies, it is no wonder if ſuch an one remain ſpeechleſs; as out of queſtion any one muſt do (though of integral principles) who from an infant ſhould be bred up among mutes, and have no teaching. Such, then, is the caſe in hand, that they who want that ſenſe of diſcipline, *hearing*, are alſo by conſequence deprived of ſpeech, not by any immediate *organical indiſpoſition*, but by want of *diſcipline*."

A queſtion here imperiouſly preſents itſelf, Mr. Urban, of the weighteſt nature; a queſtion that involves in its conſequences the probable happineſs of myriads yet unborn; a queſtion that I never remember to have heard or ſeen ſolved before; but of which, I flatter myſelf, the obſervations of Medicus (confirmed by thoſe of Amman and Holder) have enabled your preſent correſpondent to give the clear ſolution. The queſtion is briefly this: "What cauſes ſo many *deaf* births?"

When we conſider PUERPERIUM in all its important ſtages, and reflect how often the ſlighteſt negligence in the accoucheur, or nurſe, has been fatal to the mother; can we wonder if moſt juvenile practitioners give their whole attention to her, and indifferently conſign the birth to the *chance*-attendant? I neither wonder at, nor blame ſuch conduct: I only regret the omiſſion of cautionary advice to the nurſe before the delivery. In my firm opinion, Sir, the ſole CAUSE of *deaf* births lies here. At its firſt riſh to light, the poor little helpleſs being is, but unfrequently, neglected for a few minutes; all cares are inſtantly, anxiouſly, and excluſively devoted to the parent; and, hence, *the ears of the child receive an injury that no ſubſequent warmth has been found able to remove*. Yes, Mr. Urban, I beg leave in the moſt earneſt manner to repeat it as my full and confirmed conviction, that too ſudden an expoſure of the head, even in a temperately-warm chamber, has occaſioned an inſtantaneous deafneſs, to which every effort of art vainly would attempt to apply a remedy.—*Principiis obſta*, is my motto.

I reſpectfully requeſt Medicus and your numerous profeſſional readers to look at this humble lucubration with good-humour; I wiſh not to offend gentlemen of ſuch acknowledged utility. I know that many accoucheurs are remarkably provident and tender towards the little ſtrangers; but I am not wholly unacquainted with their laudable ſolicitude for their own fame, and the paramount demands which, *at the awful moment of delivery*, the moſt experienced and the moſt humane of them conſider the ſituation of the mother to have on them.

Yours, &c. IAPIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, March* 16.

FAMOTE is mentioned by Lambarde, in his Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum et Hiſtoricum, p. 121, as the place ("ſayeth Aſſerius") where "Aethelſtane, after that he had longe warred upon the reaſt of the Kinges of this Iſland, toke all their homages," A. D. 927. He expreſſes himſelf "doubtfull whether it be *Falmouth* or noe;" and the Saxon Chronicle is altogether ſilent on the ſubject. I cannot, however, help ſurmiſing that FAMOTE is not the name of a town, but merely a miſreading of ꝑa mote, the Moot, Folkmoot, or general aſſembly of the people: and ꝑa mote for ꝑe mote may be allowable, conſidering the wonderful variety of changing the vowels for one another. [Elfhob. Engliſh-Sax. Gram. p. 65.] An inattentive ſcribe or reader might miſtake the ꝑ for an ꝑ; and that ſimilar miſtakes have occurred, is well known to all who have examined Doneſday Book, or other antient records. Be this conjecture as it may: the Folkmoot, we are certain, was the place *appointed* for the performance of ſuch homage.

The Saxon Laws are deciſive in this particular.

"Ita debent facere omnes principes, et comites, et ſimul jurare coram epiſcopes regni in ꝑ'cmote, et ſimiliter omnes

omnes proceres regni et milites, et liberi homines univerſi totius regni Britanniæ facere debent in pleno polemote fidelitatem domino Regi, ut prædictum eſt, coram epiſcopes regni." Leg. Edw. Conſeſ. cap. 35.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

RANK only is generally ſuppoſed to deſcend to the iſſue of thoſe who poſſeſs hereditary Nobility; but the great veneration paid to ſuch families ſeems to argue a belief that Virtue is entailed in the ſame manner. To ſupport this, the force of example has been adduced. Yet, in antient hiſtory, very many inſtances of degenerate children occur, and in our own times it would be abſurd ſeriouſly to make the ſame aſſertion. Let us, then, well conſider hereditary nobility in its origin; and it will be perceived if it ſhould be preferred to the nobility of the mind.

As far back as it is poſſible to trace, the boaſt of family has been made. In the writings of antiquity, numerous genealogies appear for the purpoſe of exalting the deſcendant; and Homer frequently holds his heroes up to admiration by the exploits of their foreſathers. The bards of nearer times often trace their lords' deſcent in regular deſcent from father to ſon, enumerating the hardihood of each anceſtor. In uncivilized countries hereditary honour has been found to prevail, and what nature ſeems to have implanted in the mind has been cheriſhed by human policy, and at this period every well-regulated government may boaſt hereditary diſtinction of rank in ſociety. But even on the ſcore of antiquity the nobility of the heart is triumphant, for all hereditary honour muſt have had its origin in the admiration paid to virtue, wiſdom, or valour. The Romans placed the temple of Virtue in the direct road to that of Honour, indicating that they were not worthy of poſſeſſing the glory of the latter, who did not already poſſeſs the former in its greateſt ſplendour. Hence, titles were deſigned to act as a ſpur, inciting thoſe that bear them to tread in the footſteps of their glorious anceſtors, who have acquired them by their noble atchievements; or, as Salluſt ſays, ſpeaking of anceſtry, and that the deſcendants of great men ſhould not reſt in idleneſs—"ſed memoria rerum geſtarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore creſcere neque ſedari poſſe quam virtus eorum famam atque gloriam adequaverint;" and the nobility of blood has frequently excited the ſtrongeſt emulation, and cauſed the moſt heroic deeds to be performed. In ſociety a man of family has a viſible ſuperiority over a man of fortune; as there is a pleaſure in thoſe aſſociating together whoſe anceſtors have been on terms of intimacy for ſeveral centuries; and without this principle blood is looked upon as a higher gift than fortune by moſt. That Lord Bacon had a great regard for deſcent, appears in the following paſſage from his Treatiſe on Nobility: "It is certainly a venerable thing to ſee an antient caſtle or building not in the leaſt decay, or an aged tall timber tree ſound and perfect. How much more to behold an antient and noble family uninjured by the waves and ſtorms of Time! for new nobility is the act of Royal Power, but antient nobility the pure act of Time!" That attachment to family is great, may be obſerved in elections made by the people; where, ſhould both characters be candidates on equal terms, the man of family will generally ſucceed, for long poſſeſſion of influence undoubtedly rivets antient manners, and laying aſide all pretenſions to hereditary virtue, we may ſtill cheriſh a diſtinct idea of nobility of blood, by ſuppoſing it to conſiſt in admiration paid by poſterity as a debt to the memory of departed worthies. But in calmer ſcenes the nobility of the heart poſſeſſes more ſway, and ſpeaks more forcibly than that of anceſtry; for a man may reflect upon the virtues of thoſe from whom he derives his deſcent, and feel complacency in ſuppoſing himſelf the repreſentative of their virtues; while he who lives in the exerciſe of virtue, whom no motives but the pureſt actuate, *muſt* in private enjoy pleaſures far ſuperior to any reſulting from negative merit. True and unſullied nobility, then, only can be found when virtue and blood concentrate in one individual; here neither predominates, for the pride of family is refined into true dignity by virtue, and virtue ſeems to ſhine brighter by the deference paid to anceſtry. NAT. ORWADE, D.D.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 30.

I WISH to introduce the following to the notice of thoſe of your readers

ders who ſuperintend the education of Youth. It is an extract from the preface to "Introductio ad Latinam Blaſoniam. Auctore Johanne Gibbon Armorum Servulo." 1682.

"I know a private ſchoolmaſter in Suffolk that inſtructs his ſcholars in this ſcience (Heraldry). Were it generally put in uſe, the effect would be this: ſuch as are deſigned for Eccleſiaſtics would retain a genius to Armory (which, I may truly ſay, is the handmaid to the love of Antiquity), and ſo, conſequently, be curious in preſerving the memorial of monumental inſcriptions and arms, which adorn the churches of their incumbencies. And this, perhaps, not (privately) for their own uſe, but in the public church-booke, which uſage, had it begun 30 Hen. VIII. (when Church-regiſter was inſtituted) the memory of many worthy things of this nature had been happily preſerved, in reference to which we are now greatly at a loſs."

I have frequently had occaſion to obſerve how much my topographical reſearches have been hindered by inattention to monuments; and have long wiſhed to ſee Heraldry introduced into our ſchools. A few notes I have collected towards the life of the learned author of the above work, I ſhall take an early opportunity to tranſmit to you.

Yours, &c. N. O.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 30, 1806.

TWO pieces of lead, ſuppoſed by their poſſeſſor to be antient, and perhaps valuable, coins, were lately brought me for examination. In ſize and thickneſs they exactly reſembled the farthing token of the time of the Commonwealth; the reſemblance, however, was in their form only. One of them repreſented an animal of remarkably rude workmanſhip, which, I believe, was intended for a horſe. On the reverſe were the letters I. M. Both, however, were without legends. An ornament was round the rim, conſiſting of ſingle lines, very ſimilar to Nos. 16 and 17, plate I. in Simon's Iriſh Coins.

On the other piece was a very rude reſemblance of a Death's head; through this were two ſmall holes, which apparently were intended to repreſent the ſockets of the eyes in the ſcull. The reverſe of this was perfectly plain. The object I had in view in wiſhing this deſcription to be added to your Miſcellany was, the hope that ſome of your correſpondents would give me information upon the ſubject of this leaden piece, which bears ſo extraordinary a ſymbol. From the circumſtance of its having no reverſe, I was induced to think that it might have been a button or ornament of ſome kind on a monaſtic habit. This, however, is mere conjecture; and it aroſe from reading a letter in your Magazine (vol. LVII. p. 220) wherein the Correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf Chrononhotonthologos, ſays, "I do not ſee why the Clergy ſhould be confined to death's head buttons." This implies that they were worn, and that lately, as this obſervation was made in the year 1787. It is not improbable, therefore, that ſome orders of monks and friars may have been accuſtomed to wear theſe gloomy mementos. Some claſſes of penitents wear a Death's head on one ſide of their habit, in the manner of a ſtar. I muſt again expreſs my hope, that ſome one of your correſpondents may poſſeſs both the ability and inclination to throw ſome light upon this ſubject.

Your correſpondent P. Q. (p. 1006) juſtly ſtates the coin, engraved and deſcribed p. 913, to be a Pontefract ſhilling, coined in 1648; indeed, as the date and value are engraved upon it, ſuch information was unneceſſary. I have never ſeen the plates to which P. Q. refers, but cannot find that the coin is engraved in any other work; and if your repreſentation is perfectly correct, I am inclined to think that, on a cloſer inſpection, P. Q. will not diſcover an engraving which exactly correſponds with it, as I have never ſeen or heard of any Obſidional coin, minted at Pontefract, which is precisely ſimilar to the piece in queſtion. E. S. S.

Mr. Urban, *April* 9.

THE notices about Men-traps, thoſe formidable engines of the preſervation of property, are let down gently in p. 40. The dreadful cataſtrophe, the ſcene of which your Correſpondent lays at Southgate (vol. LXXVI. p. 1018,) has eſcaped the recollection and fruitleſs enquiry of every perſon in the neighbourhood, and is probably confounded with an adventure at Edmonton, which befel a Diſſenting Miniſter during his courtſhip, who was wounded in the heel, or ſome part of the foot, by a ſpring gun, but neither mortally, nor ſo as to

feel

feel the effect of it long after, though ſtill living.

I ſhould be obliged to Mr. Hawker for a drawing of the foſſil crocodile mentioned p. 8, and alſo in Stockdale's edition of Camden under Glouceſterſhire.

The coin exhibited by Clarenſis, vol. LXXVI. p. 1105, was coined in the time of *Severus*. That Emperor's name, like thoſe of all other emperors, was put on the *head* ſide of the coin; the *ſacrificing inſtruments* on the reverſe. Occo, after Patin in Sueton. calls them "*Capeduncula, Aſpergillum, Seceſpita, Albogalerus.*" Raſch gives a coin of Caracalla, who was ſon of Severus, reverſe DESTINATO IMPERAT with "*caput victimæ, apex, lituus, et capeduncula, quæ ſigna ſunt auguratûs et pontificatûs, quibus ſacerdotiis Caracallus patre collatis Cæſar decorabatur, et ad imperium deſtinabatur*;" or, as Raſch, "*lituus, patera, guttus, ſecuris, et capeduncula.*" This is in Occo, p. 289; and the inſcription round it SEVERI AUG. PII FIL. both in gold and copper. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

I SHOULD be obliged if (through the medium of your Magazine) any of your Correſpondents could ſettle the following query in the "Turkiſh Spy," which ſeems to have eſcaped the obſervation of thoſe Critics who attacked this ingenious work.

In vol. VII. b. II. let. 5, dated Jan. 9, 1669, he mentions his mother's marriage and death; and, in the ſame volume, b. III. let. 10. dated June 23, 1671, he ſpeaks of his mother as attending him that day in his illneſs.

Mr. D'Iſraeli, in his "Curioſities of Literature," has aſcribed the "Turkiſh Spy" to Paul Peter Marana; and I have ſomewhere ſeen the firſt volume aſcribed to Mr. Manley. Any information on the work, and its author, will very much oblige your conſtant reader, W. C.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 4.

I SUSPECT your correſpondent E. R. (vol. LXXVI p. 704) has made a conſiderable miſtake in uſing the words "Goulard's Extract," l. 16. for "Goulard's Vegeto-mineral Water." I would beg to be informed, therefore, whether he really uſed the Goulard's extract, or the extract diluted with water; and, if the latter, whether according to Goulard's original preſcription, which directs a hundred drops of the extract, and two hundred of camphorated ſpirit of wine, to a quart of water, or prepared in any other manner. As far as my own experience goes, and I have been ſubject to the gout above theſe thirty years, moderate warmth at leaſt is beneficial, and every degree of cold that I have ventured to try injurious, during the fit. S. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 16.

I BEG leave to mention, in anſwer to the query, LXXVI. 1016, reſpecting the firſt books publiſhed by ſubſcription, that bound up with my copy of Minſhew 1617, is a leaf of much coarſer paper, containing a liſt of nearly 400 ſubſcribers. It begins thus: "A Catalogue and true note of the names of ſuch perſons which (upon good liking they have to the work, being a great help to memorie) have received the Etymological Dictionary of XI. Languages, &c. &c. &c." Then follow the names, *viz.* "King, Queen, Prince, &c." It is poſſible that many copies have the ſame liſt bound up with the Dictionary, and that mine is a curioſity only to myſelf; but to me it is more than curious, it is uſeful, as particular care has been taken to mention the titles and offices of the ſubſcribers. I wiſh it was in my power to give your Correſpondent more information upon the ſubject.

Allow me to anſwer another query in the ſame Magazine relative to the Baronetage of Jocelyn, which I wonder a late Obituary had not rendered unneceſſary. In your account of the late Capt. Jocelyn, LXXVI. p. 685, it is mentioned that he was deſcended, as well as the Earl of Roden, from Sir Robert Jocelyn. The title is not extinct therefore, but merſed in that of the Earl; this I have perſonal reaſons for knowing to be the caſe. HENLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, April* 9.

YOU have occaſionally thought proper to admit to a permanent duration in your long-eſtabliſhed Repoſitory, the haſty effuſions of a man of ſtrong mind, in extreme old age, which ſome peculiar criſis of public concerns has impelled him to vent, apparently with his laſt breath. The perfidious fallacies, contradictory to each other, yet all palliative in their turns, of ſome notoriouſly flagitious act of the belligerent potentates, are repeatedly

repeatedly diſſeminated in ſpite of glaring ſelf-confutation. Moſt clearly, indeed, have the late, the recent, the progreſſive exorbitant enormities of the atrocious French Uſurper been aſcertained by the voice of TRUTH. She has proclaimed them execrated alike by all the world at large. But what beholds ſhe now with ſuch unwonted ardour? She caſts a comprehenſive glance, from the threſhold of Eternity, upon the Eaſtern confines of diſtracted Europe. Her indignant eye is fixed upon the Fiend notoriouſly the direſt of all the Demons of deſtruction. She obſerves him ſtarting from the front of his fanatic hoſt marſhaled in battle array; ſhe views him kneel devoutly with uplifted arms and head; ſhe hears him loudly addreſs the real preſence of that Eternal Sovereign whoſe ſuppoſed exiſtence he has been ever denying; ſhe marks him proclaiming himſelf the Omnipotent Prince of Peace, aſſume to himſelf alone a deputed unbounded deſpotiſm over every corner of this lower univerſe; ſhe hears him declare he will cut off at once all poſſibility of any future conteſt upon earth. But hark! an auſpicious thunder-ſtorm *intonuit lævum!* The ſalutary vengeance of the offended God reſounds from the deſolated regions of triumphant havock. It comes fraught with bleſſings unconceived. *The deſire of all nations* is at hand. Never again ſhall the moſt paralyzed of the newly-independent States be lulled by the ſoothing ſpells of Luneville and Amiens, in every treacherous intricacy of which was woven a ſnare; contrived with infernal ſubtlety to involve the parties moſt concerned into utter improvidence of his meditated infringement of every ſacred covenant. But do I read aright in every exulting Britiſh countenance, brightened by tidings of victory after victory over the hateful Tyrant and his dreaded hoſt of robbers and aſſaſſins? Moſt gladly ſhall I join the joyful cry when diſtinctly confirmed by the voice of *Truth!*—To thee, ſole juſt, ſole wiſe, Controller of our chequered deſtiny, *Truth* bids me humbly uplift an anxiouſly imploring eye. It is in thy mercy I fear thee. For, is *thine anger*, indeed, *turned away? Lo! thine hand is ſtretched out ſtill.* On whoſe head its lurking inflictions is immediately prepared to fall ſhall I again, unchecked by the late rebuke of my former temerity, preſume to indicate? No, ye unconſcious inſtruments of his Sovereign will, ye phantom chiefs, princes, ſtateſmen, all I dare with pious confidence aſſert, is this. The everlaſting laws of Juſtice, Right, and Truth, ſhall certainly not be annulled, and, I truſt, not much longer trampled on by the turbulent upſtart. How, or when, the bleſſed reverſe of the preſent alarming aſpect of public concerns ſhall be preſented to the pious lovers of Peace, they muſt wait with me to hear fully announced by the Meſſengers of the God of Truth. I am, &c.

J. DUNCAN, D.D.

Rector of South Warmborough, Hants.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

IT is much to be lamented that Methodiſm is conſiderably increaſing; but I think it is principally owing to their more frequency of Worſhip than the Eſtabliſhed Church. I am led to theſe reflections by obſerving how extremely they are filled in the *Evening*, for moſt of the Diſſenters have their ſervice three times a day on Sundays, and the latter at 6 in the evening; a time when it ſuits all denominations to attend Public Worſhip if they are ſo inclined. In all, or moſt, of the Eſtabliſhed Churches, the Afternoon (for ſurely it cannot be properly called Evening) Service begins at 3. How is it poſſible for any Family to attend both Morning and Afternoon, or Evening, Service? Much leſs are Servants able to attend at that time; for the Morning Service cloſes about 1. It is, therefore, impoſſible for them to get their maſters' dinner, afterwards their own, and dreſs themſelves, beſides probably going ſome diſtance to Church; conſequently they are ſcarcely ever able to attend them. Theſe obſervations may be ſaid, properly, to apply to the Metropolis and large Towns. In Country places there is an evil of ſtill *greater magnitude*; namely, of our Eſtabliſhed Service being performed but once a day, and that alternately Morning and Evening. I was lately on a viſit at a village in Hertfordſhire; and was extremely ſurprized, upon the firſt Sunday Morning after my arrival, to find there was no Church Service in the Morning; notwithſtanding the Rector, under the late Reſidence Act, reſided within 100 yards of the Church; but was informed it was cuſtomary to have Service only

once

Once a day, and that alternately Morning and Evening; and, taking a walk on account of not being able to go to Church for the reason before stated, I observed the Clergyman walking about his garden, and the lower classes of the people at a public house.

I met with a similar circumstance last year at a village in Huntingdonshire. Indeed, in the town of Huntingdon, where there are two Churches *, it was formerly the custom for each of the Churches alternately to be opened of a Morning and Evening, and the other shut. Consequently one half of the inhabitants could only go to their Church once a day, in the manner before stated. But on the death of the last Incumbent, the Bishop of Lincoln, highly to his honour, gave the livings to two distinct Clergymen, so that now divine service is performed in those Churches both Morning and Evening every Sunday. It would be extremely beneficial to the Established Church, could this wise regulation be extended to other places, the want of which has been in some measure the means of extending the Methodist persuasion in many Country places. At this season of the year it is remarkable how extremely full all places of Worship are in the Evening when the service begins about 6; whilst our Parish Churches in the Afternoon, or 3 o'clock Service, are nearly empty. Indeed several of our Public Charities will justify my observations, where admission is procured by contribution. I cannot but think antiently our Church Service began much earlier in the *Morning*, but the Afternoon or Evening Service the same as at present; for, if I recollect right, we read of Families in the reign of Queen Elizabeth dining at 12. Then, indeed, 3 was a suitable hour for Evening Service. In the present times, when all families dine much later, surely some regulation in the stated hour of Evening Service, or an extension of the Service in manner before pointed out, would be very beneficial to the Established Church.

Another cause of the daily increase of Methodism, is the great diligence they exercise in the early instruction of Youth in their Religion, several of the Subscribers attending themselves for that purpose, and the very easy access to their Sunday and other Schools; for they do not scruple admitting children whose parents belong to the Established Church, and I have known several instances of poor people of the latter description placing their children in those seminaries by reason of not being able to procure them admission in the *Parish Schools*. I do not mean to cast the least reflection on the latter Establishment (being myself a Subscriber thereto); but think the plan of them might be much extended and improved; for a Subscriber has scarcely more than *once in seven years* (or, in many parishes, a much longer term) an opportunity of introducing a child to benefit thereby. Yours, &c. MENTOR.

* At this period, it was remarkable at this place there were four Church-yards, three Steeples, two Churches, and but one Clergyman.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

IN perusing the criticism of the Oxford Reviewers upon the Ballads and Lyrical Pieces of Walter Scott, Esq. I own I was much surprized at their apology for the Poem entitled "Cadyow Castle," a poem of a tendency equally immoral and impolitic; in which the base assassin of an excellent Governor is celebrated as the Hero. Can such perversion of true history be *justifiable* in any Poet? Is it politic to celebrate an act of private revenge, perpetrated by a villain who ought to have died by the hand of the executioner; and in a land oppressed by petty tyrants, whom the worthy Regent was so vigilant in extirpating, that he got from the poor people the honourable appellation of the *gude* regent, or *Pater Patriæ*? Upon the principle of this poem, Mr. Scott might have blackened the pious Æneas, and pictured the tyrant Mezentius in the fairest colours; or some future unchristian poet may describe George III. as a greater tyrant than Henry VIII. How easily might Mr. Scott have given to the story a directly opposite turn, consistent with the truth of history, and, I hope, with his own feelings! He might have painted the blessings of his native land if it had pleased Providence to have continued the life of a Regent, who acquired the love and esteem of good men by his incessant care to protect the innocent from oppression, and to compel petty tyrants to submit to law. If such petty tyrants now exist, would it not grieve Mr. Scott to hear, that on the scaffold they

Fig. 1.

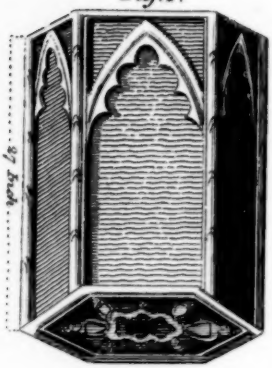


Fig. 2.

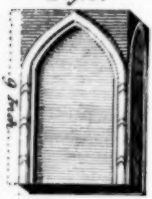
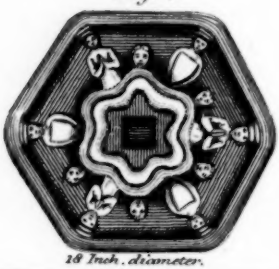


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



18 Inch. diameter.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

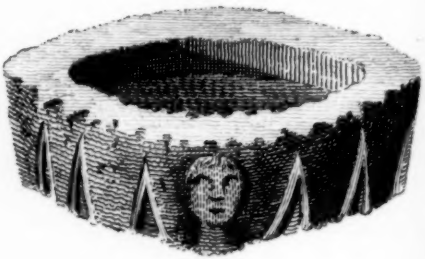


Fig. 7.

they had ended their days in chaunting Cadyow Caſtle, as ſome highwaymen are ſaid to have finiſhed in repeating the ſongs of Macheath. Let Mr. Scott then make an *amende honorable*, and give us a tale in which good poetry and good morals may be united.

Yours, &c. SENEX.

MR. URBAN, *Cheſter, March* 20.

I DO not recollect having ſeen in your Miſcellany any account of the fragments of the antient Stone Croſs *(See Pl. II.)* which were in 1804 diſcovered here, buried in the porch of St. *Peter's* church.

Fig. 1. was the crown of the Croſs, which was ſupported by a pillar, or ſhaft, fixed in the hole in the centre *(Fig.* 4.*)* It is of an hexagonal form, about 27 inches long.

Two of the ſides are not ſculptured, from which it ſeems probable that it formerly was placed in an angle, perhaps in the church porch; as the ſtraightneſs at the junction of the four ſtreets would not have admitted it to have ſtood there.

The two ſmaller pieces *(Figs.* 2 *and* 3*)* are ſome of the ornamental parts that were fixed on the top of the crown piece.

King, in his Vale Royal, ſays that, in 1529, the play of *Robert Cecill* was played at the High Croſs, and the ſame was new gilt with gold. In 1583, *Nicholas Maſſy*, ſheriff, being a godly zealous man, not long before his death pulled down certain croſſes by commiſſion from the Archbiſhop's viſitors. One at the *Barrs*, another at the *Northgate*, and another at *Spittal Boughton*. There was likewiſe a croſs at the two churches near St. *Michael's* church.

The only remains of any croſs at this time here, is upon the *Roode* where the races are run; the word *Roode* being derived from the *Saxon* word *Rode, crux*.

"*That for us died on the Roode tree.*"

Yours, &c. P. B.

MR. URBAN, *March* 11.

HEREWITH I ſend you a figure of an antient ſtone baſon *(Fig* 6*)* about 14 inches in diameter, found at Lerryn, near Boconnock, Cornwall, where it had for a long time paſt been uſed to contain food for chicken. I think moſt probably it has been an antient holy-water pot.

I alſo ſend you a figure of the poor's-box *(Fig.* 5*)* in Loſtwithiel church, which is made of wood, about three feet and a half in height, and appears to be very old.

VIATOR CORNUBIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 19, 1806.

THE impreſſion which this contains *(ſee Fig.* 7*)* is made from one of the ſeals recorded by Walton to have been deſigned by Dr. Donne, and by him preſented to his moſt intimate friends. The Biographer's words are: "Before I proceed further, I think fit to inform the reader, that not long before his death, he cauſed to be drawn a figure of the body of Chriſt extended upon an anchor, like thoſe which Painters draw when they would preſent us with the picture of Chriſt crucified on the croſs; his varying no otherwiſe than to affix him not to a croſs, but to an anchor (the emblem of Hope); this he cauſed to be drawn in little, and then many of thoſe figures thus drawn to be engraven very ſmall in Helitropian ſtones, and ſet in gold *, and of theſe he ſent to many of his deareſt friends to be uſed as ſeals or rings, and kept as memorials of him and of his affection to them." Walton's Lives of Donne, &c. pp. 77, 78, vol. I. Edit. Oxon. 1805.

LETTER XXXIX†. ON PRISONS.

Formam quidem ipſam, Marce fili, et tanquam faciem honeſti vides; quæ ſi oculis cerneretur, mirabiles amores (ut ait Plato) excitaret ſapientiæ ‡.

TULL. Offic.

MR. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, April* 6.

IN examining the ſtructure and ſite of priſons, it is much eaſier to diſ-

* The one at preſent before me is ſet in gold, evidently about the time of Donne: it is now in the poſſeſſion of a friend, to whom it has deſcended from his family, and by tradition is the very one preſented to George Herbert. Part of it through ſome accident is imperfect.

† The laſt letter ſhould have been numbered XXXVIII.

‡ Thou ſeeſt, my ſon Marcus, Virtue as it were embodied; which, if it could be made the object of ſight, would (as Plato ſays) excite in us a wonderful love of Virtue.

cover

cover a fault than to aſcertain a remedy; hence an intrinſic value in the preſent hiſtory of priſons will reſult from the acquiſition of the latter, as upon every requiſite occaſion the means of improvement are coupled with the narrative of their imperfections; and hence if, from the remiſſneſs of the magiſtrates, or of the perſons now in power, theſe judicious inſtructions ſhould be diſregarded, they will ſtill remain examples of wiſdom, and ſuggeſtions of humanity, which, "like bread caſt upon the waters, may be found after many days*;" and which the good ſenſe and philanthropy of the citizens of Coventry may ſome time exemplify, by adopting thoſe improvements in the gaol which were pointed out in 1803, although in 1804 no alteration had taken place, whilſt one tenth part of the money ſquandered away at the late conteſted election would have been ſufficient to have conſtructed a new gaol, and the neceſſity avoided of fumigating dungeons which can only be entered by a deſcent of 12 ſteps.

Compared to the ſtate of the priſon of Coventry, that of Derby affords an agreeable relief. Here Religion is ſo far regarded as to encourage a chaplain to officiate, whoſe duties are aided by the diſtribution of religious books; which, indeed, ſhould ever conſtitute part of the furniture of a priſon, where confinement ſhould be rendered conducive to moral improvement, as well as to bodily ſecurity. J. C. Lettsom.

Derby Town Gaol, which is alſo the Town Bridewell, is ſituated in Willow Row. *Charles Smith*, Gaoler; ſalary 50l. for Gaol and Bridewell, Fees, debtors and felons 12s. 8d. No Table. Garniſh 1s. Chaplain, none; nor any religious attentions whatever. Surgeon, Mr. Haden; makes a bill. Allowance. Three twelve-penny loaves *per* week, ſent from the baker's; weight, Oct. 9, 1805, 4lb. each. Tranſports, the expence of removal.

The Gaoler's houſe fronts the ſtreet, and his back room has a full command of the court-yard, which is 83 feet by 24, with a pump, two ſewers, and a leaden ciſtern for a cold bath, hard and ſoft water at all times acceſſible: this court is the only one for all deſcriptions of priſoners. The ground-floor is occupied by the debtors day-room, ſize, 12 feet by 11, which has a fire-place, and iron-grated window to the court. The felons' day-room is about 10 feet ſquare, with a fire-place and iron-grated window.

The ſleeping-cell (called the dungeon) is 12 feet by 8, lighted and ventilated by a ſmall iron-grated window, only 11 inches by 10, with a barrack bedſtead, ſtraw (looſe and worn to duſt), two blankets, and a rug.

The women's day-room, 10 feet ſquare, has a fire-place and iron-grated window to the court; the room to ſleep in is above ſtairs, and the ſame ſize as that below, but the window is glazed. Up-ſtairs debtors have their ſleeping-rooms, with glazed windows and fire-places, about 12 feet ſquare. Wood bedſteads, looſe ſtraw, and two blankets, and one rug, are allowed to every bed, and two tons of coals a year for the whole Gaol. All are allowed to work that can procure it, and have the whole of their earnings: the debtor was cutting butcher's ſkewers at 3d. a thouſand. No room ſet apart for an Infirmary. Act and Clauſes not up. Whitewaſhed and viſited once a year.

Priſoners, Aug. 23, 1803, Debtors 2, Felons, &c. 8, Deſerter 1; Oct. 9, 1805, Debtor 1, Felon 1, Offender 1.

Debtors from the Court of Requeſts are ſent here, and have the ſame allowance as paupers from their reſpective pariſhes. In 1803 the Mayor, Mr. Snowdin, allowed the priſoners at Chriſtmas 9 lb. of beef and a peck of potatoes, but this has not been continued.

Derby County Gaol. *William Eaton*, Gaoler; ſalary 170l. and for the Bridewell 30l.; 8l. 8s. for ſtraw, and 2l. 12s. 6d. for coals. Fees as *per* Table. Garniſh aboliſhed. Chaplain, Rev. Nicholas Bailey; ſalary 53l.; duty, Monday and Wedneſday prayers, Saturday prayers and ſermon, and attends convicts under ſentence of death every day. Surgeon, Mr. Francis Fox; ſalary 40l. for attendance and medicines for all deſcriptions of priſoners, and making his return to the Quarter Seſſions. For conveyance of Tranſports, 7l. *per* man to Woolwich, and 10l. to Portſmouth. Allowance, two 12d. loaves a week ſent in from the baker's; weight, Oct. 9, 1805, 4lb. each. When a debtor receives his 6*x*pences, he has no County allowance. Number of priſoners: Debtors 18, Felons

* Eccles. xi. 1.

Felons and Petty Offenders 7; Houſe of Correction 9.

This Gaol is ſituate on Nun's Green, the front of which is occupied by the Keeper, and extends 126 feet, including the paſſage which leads to the Garden of five feet wide; the depth is 120 feet; ſo that, when the width of the paſſage is taken off, it forms a complete ſquare. It was finiſhed and inhabited in 1757. The Keeper's back rooms command all the courts except the vagrants. There is one court-yard 82 feet by 43, well ſupplied with hard and ſoft water, common to the debtors and the men in the Houſe of Correction; but the debtors have the excluſive privilege of walking on the flat roof, which is 90 feet by 26. A large day-room, 20 feet by 15, and 10 feet 6 inches high, with an oven and utenſils for frugal cookery. They have eight ſleeping and work-rooms, all above ſtairs, the average ſize about 17 feet 6 inches by 11 feet, and 9 feet 3 inches high, with a fire-place and glazed windows, and wood bedſteads. Chaff beds, two blankets, two ſheets, a rug, and a bolſter, are furniſhed by the Keeper at 6d. each *per* week, but if a debtor brings his own bed he pays nothing; there are likewiſe convenient water-cloſets at the end of the lobbies or paſſages, to which they have acceſs in the night-time. The humane Keeper frequently finds them employment in weaving callico; they are furniſhed with looms from the town at 4d. *per* week, and have all their earnings. Women debtors have a ſeparate court 23 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 6 inches, with hard and ſoft water, and a ſewer in it. Their four lodging-rooms are up a flight of 18 ſteps; each has a fire-place and glazed windows, and the average ſize about 12 feet ſquare and 9 feet high; theſe are fitted up with beds and bedding the ſame as the men's. Two of the lower of theſe rooms are occaſionally uſed for women felons and miſdemeanours.

Men felons have a court-yard 98 feet by 43, with hard and ſoft water and a ſewer in it. A day-room 25 feet by 18, and 10 feet high, with an oven, and fitted up with utenſils for frugal cookery. A door opens into a lobby 24 feet by 3 feet 4; in this lobby there are four ſleeping cells 7 feet by 7 feet 4 inches, and 8 feet 3 inches high, with boarded floors and ſacking filled with ſtraw, two blankets, and a rug. To theſe cells warm air can be introduced by means of flues under the floors, which keeps them perfectly dry. The only light (and that a borrowed one) is from an aperture over each door 12 inches by 6, ſo that when the door is ſhut they are almoſt totally dark; the ventilation is likewiſe very bad.

Near theſe is another door which opens into the court-yard; the lobby or paſſage is 25 feet 6 inches long, and three feet wide. This contains three cells, which are about the ſame ſize as thoſe above deſcribed; two of them equally dark and ill ventilated; the third has an iron grating, which looks into the debtors court, and is much preferable to any of the others; into this cell a priſoner is put when left for execution, and there is a ſlip, or day-room, 12 feet 6 by 6 feet, with a glazed window, a fire-place, table, chairs, and religious books, where the clergyman daily attends him. The humane and conſiderate Magiſtrates likewiſe allow criminals in this unhappy ſituation a hot dinner every day, and tea twice a day.

Houſe of Correction. Priſoners have one common court-yard with the debtors; their day-room is 17 feet 6 by 16 feet 6, and 11 feet 3 inches high, with a fire-place and glazed window; and there is a room on the ground-floor 7 feet 6 by 7 feet for deſerters, with wood bedſteads and bedding the ſame as the other priſoners. Above-ſtairs are two ſleeping-rooms 17 feet 6 by 16 feet 6, and 11 feet 3 inches high, and a ſmall room the ſame ſize as that for deſerters.

Vagrants have a ſeparate court, out of ſight, at the farther part of the Gaol, 39 feet by 20, with a ſewer in it, but no water; it is carried by the Keeper four times a day. On the ground-floor are two rooms 12 feet 6 by 10 feet, and 7 feet 6 high, with a fire-place and glazed window; to theſe beds and bedding are furniſhed as for the other priſoners. Above theſe are two others the ſame ſize. For the conveyance of vagrants the Keeper is allowed 8d. a mile *per* head, and 6d. *per* day for the maintenance of each. The Chapel is 26 feet by 25, and 10 feet high, with four ſaſh-windows, pewed ſo that the women are out of ſight of the men, and the Clergyman has a way into it from the Keeper's houſe. All priſoners are required to attend (except

(except Roman Catholics); and Bibles, Prayer-books, and religious tracts, are furnished by the County. Over the Chapel are two infirmary-rooms, 35 ft. by 11, and 9 feet 3 inches high each, with fire-places and glazed windows. The wall, which has a course of 11 loose bricks, is 21 feet high. All descriptions of prisoners have a hot dinner on Christmas and New Year's day, and bread and cheese to supper, and each a pint of ale. There is a man (Thomas Jenney) goes about at Christmas with a book soliciting relief for the debtors, in which the donors enter their names and subscriptions; the amount, at Christmas 1804, about 32l. For the trouble of collecting the man receives one fourth. For felons, there is a woman who goes to gentlemen's houses three Sundays in a month to collect, and she receives one fourth part of the sum collected; it amounts generally to three or four shillings a Sunday. She carries with her a tin box, which has an aperture for the money. Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, both hung up, and frequently visited by the Magistrates. There is an exceedingly good cold bath with a copper for warm water. No oven, or County cloathing; but, if a prisoner is very ragged, he is cloathed at the County's expence.

Number of prisoners, Nov. 16, 1800, Debtors 9, Felons and Petty Offenders 35; Jan. 29, 1802, Debtors 12, Felons and Petty Offenders 41; Aug. 24, 1803, Debtors 8, Felons, &c. 18; Oct. 9, 1805, Debtors 13, Felons, &c. 16.

Coventry. Gaoler, *Basil Goode*; salary 120l. out of which he pays for the removal of all convicts. Debtors, Fees, 15s. 4d. besides which, the Under Sheriff demands 4s. for his *liberate*. Felons pay no fees. Garnith abolished. Chaplain, none; except to those under sentence of death. Surgeon, Mr. Whitwell; salary, none; makes a bill. Number of prisoners, March 26, 1800, Debtors 2, Felons, &c. 9; August 22, 1803, Debtors 3, Felons, &c. 15; Nov. 2, 1805, Debtors 2, Felons, &c. 7. Allowance, a four-penny or sixpenny loaf, as bread is dear or cheap, a day. Debtors have the same allowance, if *very poor*.

Remarks. This Gaol, built in 1772, is in a very close part of the city. One court-yard, 60 feet by 40, for debtors, felons, and all descriptions of prisoners. A separate day-room, about 14 feet square. There are seven lodging-rooms for master's-side debtors, to which the Keeper furnishes beds at 2s. or, if two sleep together, 2s. *per* week each; and a common ward for *poor* debtors, to which the City allows a bedstead, with straw (which is changed every three weeks), a blanket, and a rug, for which they pay six-pence a week. Women felons have only one room. The men have a day-room 11 feet by 10. To their *dungeons* there is a descent of 12 steps to a narrow passage of four feet wide: the four dungeons are about 9 feet by 6, with a little window 11 inches by 7; all are damp and offensive: a boultin of straw (long wheat straw, about 24lb. so called) is allowed to each felon every three weeks, two rugs, and two blankets. Torches, with kettles of pitch and tar, are burnt in the dungeons every other day, and one day fumigated with vinegar. We went down with lighted candles; and it may justly be said, they are a disgrace to this large manufacturing City. The debtors rooms are fumigated with vinegar twice a week. This Gaol might be improved by inclosing a small piece of waste ground adjoining, and making a separate court for the women, in which case the horrid dungeons need not be used; and if a few old houses in Pope's Head-alley were pulled down, a new gaol might be built sufficiently large for the City. The Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, both hung up; and coals are allowed by the City.

Coventry City *Bridewell*. Gaoler, *John Haffel*; salary 20l. fees 1s. Chaplain, none. Surgeon, Mr. *Whitwell*; makes a bill. Number of prisoners, March 26, 1800, 2; Aug. 22, 1803, 5; Nov. 1, 1805, 6. Allowance, same as the City Gaol.

Remarks. This prison was formerly the old Town Hall, since which a riding-school, but now converted into a large work-room, with two very dark lodging-rooms for men. No court. The women have a small day-room, with a fire-place, to which the City allows coals, and their sleeping-room is over it. At my visit, 1805, part of the floor of the work-room was flagged, and four new sleeping-cells built, about 9 feet by 7 each, with bedding the same as in the City Gaol. The Keeper is a currier, and the work-room was hung full of hides.

Illus-

Illuſtrations of Horace.

Book I. Epiſtle VI.

To Numicius.

Introduction.

THIS Epiſtle is of that claſs which hath nothing in common with letters in the proper acceptation of the word, farther than that they are addreſſed to ſome particular perſon, have the *vale* at the end, and the appearance of having been thrown together without pretenſion to method or art, or elaborate poliſh, as the thoughts and expreſſions accidentally offered themſelves to the writer's mind. It is a diſcourſe in metre, which has as good a right, nay a better, to a place among the *Sermones* or Satires of our Poet, as the Epiſtle to Mæcenas, which has obtained the 5th place among the Satires of the firſt book. Why Horace addreſſed this epiſtle particularly to a Numicius, who is neither known to hiſtory, nor mentioned in the other works of our Poet, is not clearly diſcernible from the contents. Numicius is indeed the name of a Patrician family of great antiquity at Rome, from whence, perhaps, this perſon was deſcended: it ſeems, however, not to have been fertile in men of note, and had long been fallen into decay and obſcurity; ſince hiſtory, in a period of more than 500 years, as far as I can diſcover, only names two, the T. Numicius Priſcus, who was Conſul in the year 285 *, and Numicius Thermus, who was inveſted with the Prætorial dignity under Claudius or Nero, and was ſacrificed by the latter to the vengeance of his favourite Tigellinus †. As it is permitted to call in the aſſiſtance of the imagination in ſuch doubtful circumſtances, I repreſent to myſelf the Numicius to whom our Poet here directs his diſcourſe (for the ſake of forming ſome idea at leaſt on hearing his name) as a man, who, neither from the reſpect of his anceſtry, nor perſonal advantages, nor from the poſſeſſion of a large eſtate, was called to perform any conſpicuous part, though at a time when ſo many people made their fortunes, he would not willingly have been left the laſt, and only had not rightly determined with himſelf what courſe he ſhould take. The man, it ſhould ſeem, had his hours when he was ſeized with a fit of philoſophy, as we may call it, during which he would prate about morals, lament the decline of the good old manners, and was determined for his part, at leaſt, not to be one that always ſwam with the ſtream. But then, on the other hand, he was a man of faſhion, a lover of the fine arts, of fine girls, and other fine things; at times, in the moments of ambition and vanity, it would occur to him, that one of his foreſathers had been Conſul 500 years ago, and the like. Then, when he entered a houſe where all glittered with gold and ivory, and abounded in magnificent furniture and the works of Grecian artiſts; or, when he heard that ſome perſon of yeſterday had become a great man by a ſucceſsful ſpeculation or a lucky marriage; or, when he ſaw one, who was at leaſt no better than himſelf, raiſed by the favour of the people to ſome curule dignity, it would occur to him, that Philoſophy was after all but a ſilly ſlut; he thought it would be very pretty to have a magnificent houſe and a plentiful ſtore, to ſee ſuch a number of Lictors marching before him, and to give audience in a great arm-chair of ivory, raiſed a couple of ſteps higher than the reſt of the world. This fluctuation between oppoſite ideas and inclinations, gave good Numicius the indefinite character of a man who does not rightly know what he would be about, who goes only half lengths in any thing, and at laſt is unhappy merely becauſe he cannot reſolve in what manner he would be happy. Horace, therefore, takes pity on him, and does him the honour (which certainly muſt flatter his vanity not a little) to inſcribe to him a ſhort philoſophical lecture, to convince him, as far as poſſible, that we ſhould be, what mankind indeed are not in general wont to be, conſiſtent, ſhould take up a certain reſolution, and then adhere to it; therefore, that we ſhould be entirely what we reſolve to be; or ſhould at once give up all pretenſions to happineſs, together with the name of a reaſonable being. Such, I think, is the key to this Epiſtle; and thus whatever offenſive might ariſe from the moral ſcepticiſm that ſeems to prevail in it is entirely done away, and the whole is no more than a ſocratical irony. Horace ſays not—it is the ſame thing whether thou adhere to the philoſophy of Mimnermus, or to the philoſophy of the honeſt

* Petav. Doctr. Tempor. tom. ii. p. 314.
† Tacit. Annal. lib. xvi. cap. 20.

honeſt people *ad Janum medium*, or agree with thoſe who admire and would have every thing that glitters, or with thoſe who endeavour to keep their heads clear and their hearts free. He only ſays, declare at once for one ſide or the other, and ſtick to it! For it is better thou ſhouldſt think and live by the principles, the rule thou haſt tried once for all, and found to be ſuited to thy own nature, than to be judging this way to-day, and to-morrow differently, admiring to-day what thou deſpiſedſt yeſterday, repenting on the morrow what thou hadſt done the day before; and, by this eternal variance with thyſelf, canſt obtain no tranquillity of mind, no enjoyment of life. I know not whether I do wrong to the Numicius to whom this Epiſtle is inſcribed, by the picture I draw of him in my own mind; but this I know, that the world ſwarms with ſuch Numiciuſes as I ſuppoſe him to have been; and that, therefore, Horace is not to blame if no one is made wiſer by this Epiſtle.

Nil admirari, &c.] The learned repoſitory of Lambinus might afford me a grand ſupply towards the elucidation of this Epiſtle. His extenſive reading, or his collectanea, is not apt to fail him when he comes to a word or a ſentence in Horace that has any alluſion to a ſimilar or diſſimilar paſſage in ſome Greek philoſopher or poet. His then be all the honour that might otherwiſe accrue to me from the following citation of Pythagoras and Plato; and the application of it is all that I ſhall claim to myſelf. Pythagoras, it ſeems, declared (as Plutarch aſſerts in his treatiſe, Περι αγνοιας, &c.) that he was indebted to Philoſophy for this, that *he admired nothing*. Plato, on the other hand, the God of the Philoſophers, as he is ſtyled by Cicero, ſays, in plain terms, in his Theætetus: *No paſſion is more philoſophical than admiration*; for from admiring begins all philoſophy. Now how do theſe tally together? Very well, methinks. It is clear that the two philoſophers do not contradict each other. The one *begins* with admiring, the other *finiſhes* with not admiring. The former incites the admiration to conſider, to inveſtigate, to fathom the object; and as ſoon as he knows it thoroughly, and comprehends how and why the thing is ſo as it is, he comprehends, that if it ſhould be at all, it muſt be exactly ſo. During this operation the admiration dies away, juſt as the paſſion of a lover would die if his fair-one were to be diſſected before him; and now the former admirer is at the ſame point where Pythagoras was at the end of his arguments. The only objection that can be brought to the latter (ſince the αυτος εφα is no longer of any authority with us) is, that he ſeems to make the boundaries of his knowledge the boundaries of nature and art; for they were not in fault, if at the end of his life there was nothing left for him to admire. However, it would not be civil to take up the reader's time in playing any longer with a word for the ſake of introducing quotations and diſplaying our learning. When Plato terms admiration (το θαυμαζειν) a philoſophical affection, he conceives ſomewhat elſe by it than Horace when he makes non-admiration the condition of happineſs. The Platonic admiration, like the Platonic love, is a paſſion which can neither be taught nor communicated in any other way. We muſt be expreſſly organized and attuned to it by nature; and but very few mortals are ſo happily organized and ſo nicely attuned. Whereas, the admiration that Horace forbids, and from which wiſdom reſtrains us, is the paſſion whereby children and all men, without exception, who remain children in underſtanding, from their ignorance and ſenſuality, are taken with every thing that glitters, and is gaudy and unuſual, or is otherwiſe glorious and covetable in their eyes; and, as this paſſion does not beget in them any thing of that generous impulſe to examine the matter philoſophically, but only a vehement longing to poſſeſs it: ſo it is clear, that to admire nothing is a circumſtance tending very much to our peace and ſatisfaction; and, ſuppoſing it to be the mature fruit of wiſdom, and not merely the mechanical effect of ſtupidity or inſenſibility, is, at leaſt, when arrived at the years of the Writer of this Epiſtle, and his Commentator, a very deſirable acquiſition.

By the way, I would moreover remark, that in a ſtill higher and more philoſophical ſenſe, which our Poet ſeems here to have particularly in view, to admire nothing is a fundamental maxim of the Ariſtippic philoſophy, which (as we have already

ſhewn

ſhewn in our remarks on the Firſt Epiſtle) ſeeks the happineſs of the ſage in the independency of the ſoul; and is therefore a declared foe to all paſſions whereby any object is inveſted with an unlimited authority over us.

—— *ſunt qui formidine nulla.*] The ſuperſtitious dread of the influences of the ſtars, of ſolar and lunar eclipſes, and of every phænomenon not altogether uſual, was a diſtemper of the imagination with which all the people of antiquity, and the Romans as much as the rudeſt barbarians, were infected, and in which they were kept by the very religion of the ſtate, for political reaſons. For, with the Greeks and Romans, it was never made a queſtion, whether it be lawful to impoſe upon the people for their good; and they would have contented themſelves with anſwering any who ſhould have thrown out the queſtion, with another, whether it is lawful to ſmear with honey the rim of the cup in which phyſic was to be given to a child? The Roman hiſtorians, as is well known, abound in examples of this ſuperſtitious turn of mind in their countrymen. Even ſo late as the times of Auguſtus, when the wrong religion was, perhaps, as common among a certain claſs as it is in ours, ſuperſtition ſtill prevailed more than ever among the multitude, and Auguſtus himſelf was not free from the moſt ridiculous ſymptoms of this infirmity. When his *valet-de-chambre* one morning by chance put his right foot into the left ſandal, he held it for a very bad omen [*ut dirum*]. Sueton. in Aug. cap. xcii. A comet, a ſolar eclipſe, a ring about the ſun, a luminous ball paſſing through the air, was enough to fill the whole nation with trembling expectation of ſome great calamity. The philoſophers, who by their phyſical and aſtronomical knowledge were exempt from theſe imaginary evils, were looked upon, as is always the caſe by the good ſouls who had rather believe too much than too little, as people who had no religion. But Horace diſdained to give them here a ſtroke on that account, as Torrentius ſuppoſes. He argues merely *ad hominem*, from the major to the minor. To a man who can obſerve the ſun itſelf, ſo powerful and formidable a deity in the opinion of the greateſt part of the inhabitants of the earth, with calmneſs and ſerenity, how little and childiſh muſt the objects of the moſt impetuous human paſſions appear! With how much indifference will he regard a lump of gold, a Metella decked with ſhining ſtones and hung round with coſtly pearls, or the applauſe of the people, who will clap a gladiator or a juggler as loudly as the moſt meritorious perſonage.

—— *plauſus, et amici dona Quiritis.*] Though it is ſufficiently known that Auguſtus at the great alteration he made in the conſtitution of the Roman ſtate left ſtanding the whole frontiſpiece of the old republican edifice, yet it muſt appear ſomewhat ſingular that Horace throughout this Epiſtle, wherever he touches on the political conſtitution of Rome, ſhould ſpeak of it juſt as if he had lived half a century ſooner. The higheſt poſts of honour in the ſtate he calls *amici dona Quiritis*; all depend on the popular favour; and the commoneſt citizen is ſtill of that conſequence, that he can incline the majority of votes, in the corporation-comitia, to whichever ſide he pleaſes, to this perſon or the other, who was never before thought of—*cuilibet is faſces dabit*. Of the Emperor Auguſtus, and his all-ſubduing influence and authority, no more notice is taken, than as if no ſuch man exiſted. It is ſurpriſing to me that this apparent incongruity has never appeared worthy of obſervation to any commentator. It ſtruck me ſo forcibly that I could not help examining into the probable cauſe of it; and, I think, the difficulty may be ſolved in a very ſatisfactory manner by the following repreſentation of the ſtate of affairs at the time when this Epiſtle was written. Octavianus, after having got quiet poſſeſſion of the full autocracy of the Roman empire by the death of Anthony, in conſequence of a plan (which the Abbé de la Bleterie has properly unfolded in his famous "Diſſertation") of giving back to the Senate and People all the triumviral authority he had received from them, and thereby reinſtating the Romans, in appearance, or at leaſt for a moment, in the complete poſſeſſion of their antient liberty. Now the Senate (which conſiſted for the moſt part of creatures of his own formation) and the people (who were poſſeſſed by an enthuſiaſtic paſſion for him) made no other uſe of this liberty than to ſhew him that they wiſhed to reſtore to him at once all that he had ſo magnanimouſly preſented

sented them with. But Octavianus, or, as he was now called, Augustus, too prudent to think of building the Monarchical power, the most ardent wish of his heart, on so sandy a foundation, held it safer to have all the branches of it returned to him by degrees; and at that time only took, after long resistance, the Consular authority (with the tribunitial which he already had) as usual, for a year, and the supreme command of the army for ten years: with the express provision to lay it down still sooner if the provinces allotted to him could be perfectly quieted in a shorter time. Henceforward all seemed at Rome to go on again in its legitimate course: the Senate reinstated in its antient authority, the people in all their signal privileges. The latter held their *comitia* as in the days of the Scipios and Æmilius; elected tribunes, ædiles, prætors, and consuls; in short, the Romans fancied themselves still Romans, and saw in Augustus (who held in his hand behind the scenes all the wires of the puppet shew) only the guardian god of their liberty the restorer of peace and public happiness. But could the timid Augustus, with all his artifices to fascinate the eyes of the Romans so that they should resolve not to see what was ever so palpable, could he hope that so gross an illusion would be of any long duration? That his fellow-citizens, after the night of revelry was over, would not be sober enough to perceive, that a man who united in his own person the dignities of a prince, of the senate, of a first tribune, a consul, and commander in chief of the army, could do what he would in the state; that the republic was an empty name, and that the son of the senator C. Octavius, and the dame Atia, without the style of a king, was, in fact, as much a king over Rome, Italy, and the whole empire, as the King of Cappadocia was over his slaves? Such a remark, if made in cold blood, by the majority of the Romans, might be dangerous. Augustus must, therefore, take new measures, fall upon new stratagems to strengthen the deception; and if he could succeed so far, that the Romans were palpably convinced by fresh experiences, that the antient liberty of their forefathers was no longer good for them; and that, therefore, the best thing they could do would be entirely to commit the common welfare to so good and wise a ruler as Augustus had ever proved himself to be, since the end of the triumvirate. Thus he thought (and he was not deceived in his opinion) that even a more extended and more unlimited authority than that he was already possessed of, would no longer have any thing odious in it. To this end Augustus, in the year 731, solemnly laid down the consulship, which he had now held nine years successively; and so great was the idea the Romans still annexed to the name of Consul, that Augustus, by the deposition of this dignity, was in their eyes returned to the private station, though he still remained master of the republic under so many other titles. Indeed the Romans, soon after, on occasion of the great distress that came upon the city by epidemical diseases, the overflowing of the Tiber, and the scarcity of provisions, fell into a deep repentance for having accepted of this resignation; and, as an atonement for the sin they had thus committed against the divine Augustus, they wanted to force upon him the sovereign dignity of perpetual dictator. But Augustus recollected the fate of his grand-uncle, and diverted these effects of an immoderate momentary effervescence in such a manner from him, as must make him more than ever the idol of the people. He could not (and certainly he would not) reject the compensation which the people were pressing upon him: but, to shew them how much he was in earnest not to abridge the liberty of the Republic by the prerogatives they had heaped upon him, he removed from Italy in the year 732, under some plausible pretext, and passed almost three years in Sicily, Greece, and Asia, to assert the majesty of the Roman name in the provinces of this wide-extended empire, and among the foreign nations, in such a manner as at once established his renown, and left the world no longer any doubt concerning who was properly its master. These three years, when the city of Rome was deprived of his presence, and in some sort left to itself, may, in a certain sense, be considered as the last wherein the Romans really enjoyed the illusion of being still free; and when a foreigner, who had been set down in this capital of the world, without being acquainted with the true state of affairs, would have perceived little or nothing of the revolution

revolution that had taken place within five and twenty years. Auguſtus even had his private reaſons for not diſturbing them in this dream of freedom; and the whole of his behaviour in regard to the internal affairs of Rome, during this long abſence*, would be inexplicable, unleſs we admit, that he left the Romans to themſelves for no other reaſon than to ſhew them how little they could do without him. The policy of his conduct was juſtified by the event; and he attained his ends completely, without ſeeming to give himſelf the ſmalleſt concern about it. The Romans, who had too long been diſuſed to being kept in awe ſolely by a reverence for the laws, employed the freedom of the comitial aſſemblies, and the right of electing their ſupreme magiſtrates in ſo licentious and tumultuous a manner, that the city was ſplit into factions, and was more than once in the utmoſt danger from violent commotions. But ſo great was the deception of their fancied liberty in theſe moments, that a certain Egnatius Flaccus, merely by the favour he had obtained with the people as *Ædile*, had procured the Prætorial dignity againſt all rule, and immediately upon the expiration of his office graſped at the Conſulſhip by the very ſame means, without troubling himſelf about the conſequences of the ſeditious ſcenes he thereby occaſioned—that the then Conſul, Sentius Saturninus, who ſtood forth againſt theſe unlawful uſurpations with a fortitude and gravity worthy of the antient times, made no ſcruple to declare in public, that even ſhould Egnatius be choſen by the people, nothing ſhould ever induce him to proclaim the election, or acknowledge it valid—that this ſame Saturninus, exactly in the tone of an old Roman republican chief, threatened with the puniſhment he was authorized by the Conſulſhip to inflict (*conſulari vindicta*), thoſe candidates for the office of Quæſtor whom he had incapacitated as unworthy, and who, without due reſpect for his authority, zealouſly proceeded in their canvaſſing with the people—and that the ſenate, when the Egnatian diſturbances began to wear a more ſerious aſpect, gave Saturninus the old republican commiſſion: *videret conſul ne quid reſpublica detrimenti capiat*, in virtue whereof he was entruſted with an extraordinary authority, which had no other limits than his own diſcretion, concerning what was neceſſary to the ſafety of the ſtate. Theſe facts, in my opinion, very plainly evince, that neither the people, nor Egnatius, nor Saturninus, nor the Senate, in the moments when they ſo acted, ever once recollected that they had a ſovereign lord. Indeed, after ſuch violent convulſions, the illuſion could not laſt long; but it was enough that it had continued ſome years; and as the preſent epiſtle, according to Bentley's very probable calculation, was not wrote before the year 735, we find it explained, from what has been hitherto ſaid, why Horace ſpeaks of the all-powerful effects of the popular favour, and of the method of intriguing with them for the higheſt ſtations, in a tone which, only a few years later, would not have been proper. At the time when he ſpoke thus, his expreſſions were well adapted to what was paſſing before his eyes; and whether it was that he himſelf was impoſed upon by the viſionary freedom with which Auguſtus decoyed the Romans to the completion of his ambitious projects, or, which is rather to be believed, that he was ſagacious enough to deſcry at a diſtance the gentle and ſecret motions of this maſter, in the ſlyeſt turns of politics; in either caſe the manner in which he expreſſes himſelf, was ſuitable to the moment; which is all I intended to ſhew by this hiſtorical expoſition. *(To be continued.)*

* "La Bléterie III. Memoire ſur la Nature du Gouvernement Romain, &c." in tom. xl. des Memoir. de Litter. p. 233 & ſeqq.

Architectural Innovation.
No. CVII.

IT would be highly improper in me, conſidering my office of Surveyor (by inclination) of our Antiquities, to paſs unnoticed an obſervation, p. 275, that, in conſequence of the late "alterations and improvements" in Lichfield Cathedral, it has become an "object of general admiration." Againſt this I enter my proteſt, and for the following important reaſons:

Deſtroying the termination of the height of the walls of the South front, and ſubſtituting common dripping eaves. Modernifing the exteriors of the South and North Tranſepts. Framing and

and glazing the voids between the organ and ſides of the great Eaſt arch of the centre Tower. Filling-in the arches of the Choir, and ſhutting out the beautiful ſide-aiſles of the Choir. Deſtroying the fourth (in point of ſplendour) High Altar Screen in the kingdom *. Carrying the Choir to the Eaſt End of Our Lady's Chapel, whereby its length is out of all proportion, and ſtopping up the windows on each ſide the great Eaſt window, that a theatric glare of light may be thrown on a modern painting on glaſs; and that the Communion-table may be thrown into darkneſs and inſignificance †.

OLD PALACE-YARD,

(*Continued from* p. 216.)

Reſuming my ſurvey of the new erections in Old Palace Yard, I perceive the Breaks and Belfry, left undeterminate in my laſt number, are now perfected; that is, the continued run of labels have been added to the windows, and battlements to the termination of the altitude of the walls.

Detail of Mouldings, &c. Previouſly I adviſe, that the arcade is done in ſtone-work, and that the modern "key-ſtone" method is again adopted, maugre the antient centre joint models before them in the abbey church. The architrave to the door-way of the ſquare Tower Northward, left unfiniſhed; yet, by the maſon's tooling, indicates a ſomething totally foreign to any antient example. No architraves to the arches of the arcade; a plain chamfer only, and modern plinth. The ſplays as finiſh to the heads of the buttreſſes, in their undercuttings, or drips, upon a modern turn. Door-ways and windows to the general baſements are of the modern common houſe-work, excepting that the heads to each have the Tudor ſweep. The ſaſh frames to the multitudinous aſſemblage of ſquare windows are in the new prevailing French mode. Theſe windows have to their opening plain chamfers. Believing here was intended to bring in a modicum or two, with regard to theſe ſaid windows, from Antiquity, why unite the Tudor label (true to that ſtyle) with the firſt drawings (the chamfer) of the Pointed window dreſſings, temp. Henry II.? The Tudor elevations in New Palace Yard, and in St. James's Palace, give the appropriate mouldings for architraves to ſquare Tudor windows. I ſhall be particular, in this inſtance, with St. James's. The architraves there are a combination of a ſmall chamfer, large hollow, fillet, and a ſmall hollow. But it is to be remembered theſe original ſquare Tudor windows have muſlions with ſmall pointed heads. Soft, I correct myſelf; theſe ſame ſmall pointed heads are *deformities* in ſome ſituations; witneſs the Eaſtern extremity of the Palace, where, in 1802, they were all *cut out*, that the remaining decapitated muſlions might aſſimilate with the new "*iron-brick-compo*," *improved* Tudor windows on the South extremity adjoining.—To return to our Weſtminſter elevations. The whole aſſortment of cornices to the various heights, one and the ſame, copied (tolerably) from one of the cornices of the Tudor fronts, New Palace Yard. Allow me to ſchool theſe Maſters of Art. Notwithſtanding there may be in a ſeries of cornices a ſeeming ſimilarity in their ſmaller parts, whether of the Tudor order, or any other ſtyle; ſtill a certain difference is ever manifeſted in the ſmaller parts, according to the ſituations they may be placed in, or according to their ſeveral proportions, &c. &c. Good advice may occaſionally be *attended* to. The mouldings to the caps of the battlements, both to the arcade and altitudes of walls, are, like the cornices, all expreſſly on one model. They are made out with four mouldings; a round, a cant, a hollow [ſo far right]; and a fillet [this wrong]; it ſhould have been a ſmall round. Here again, like the cornices, the tiers of battlements ſhould in their mouldings have known ſome varieties. Another leſſon. On the head battlements, it may be proper to note as follows. The earlieſt battlements, temp. Hen. III. either to manſions, caſtles, or religious edifices, are found with caps to the battlements themſelves and to the baſe line of the embraſures between them; the ſides, or perpendicular lines, being left plain. In later times, temp. Hen. VII. or VIII. the battlements retained their general form, but with this remarkable difference; the cap mouldings to the battlements are continued down the perpendiculars, or ſides, and uniting with the caps to the embraſures. Now that our intelligent

* St. Alban's is the firſt; Wincheſter the ſecond; and Durham the third.

† See our regular ſurvey of Lichfield cathedral, vol. LXXI. p. 311.

intelligent fabricators of Palaces ſhould jump upon the *firſt* battlement ſpecimen to affix on their imitation of the *laſt* ſpecimen of our Antient Architecture, is indeed more comical than ſtrange. However, here we have them, that is, battlements of the 13th century. All is one for that!

The octangular window in the "principal object" has ſome pretence to conſiſtſhip with the Tudor mode, the Weſtminſter-hall baſement excepted, which is ſtuck in the *midway*. The mullions have proper mouldings, with proper pointed heads; but then again, the pleaſure of being able to render ſome praiſe is damped by ſeeing the inconſiſtent chamfer adapted to the opening, as found in the other windows, as already noticed. This chamfer is alſo given to the long narrow lights; this is accordant with the form of theſe lights marking the time of Henry II; but ſtrongly evinces the abſurdity of uſing the chamfer to the Tudor windows. The croſs loop-holes are without chamfers, their indiſpenſible accompaniment, and nothing is ſhewn but a mere croſs cut in the wall; an apology for wiſe Profeſſionaliſts, who do not know one ſtyle from another; as the ſame figure is an apology for ignorant Penmen, who have not learned to write intelligibly their A, B, C. The other collection of windows with pointed heads, temp. Hen. II. (in form) have the Tudor label; which, while to this latter mode it runs in a horizontal line to the ſquare head, to the one under conſideration it is made to ſweep round the pointed heads. On the tops of the angular "what-d'ye-call-em's" are minute battlements; purely original, that is, purely *modern*. As they bear no reference to any old work, they of courſe become unworthy of criticiſm.

Having gone over every feature of theſe new erections, haply more to my own mortification than to that of any one elſe, I would enquire, Why are the general lines, or faces, of the firſt, Weſt front, made to play at "hide and ſeek," at "in and out?" From the Northern extremity to the "principal object," the line is parallel with other buildings; then to the angle, at the return front, the line falls back in an inclined direction. The ſame odd whim is more glaringly repeated in the ſecond Weſt front. Surely, in taking any antient building, erected at one period, as is the caſe with the elevations now before us, into conſideration, as an authority to warrant this breaking of lines, none can be found. Then why is ſober judgment thus trifled with, and conſtructive knowledge laughed at and ſet at nought?

I ſhall conclude this Number with a poſition as important in the preſent ſtage of my ſurvey, as it is neceſſary the ſyſtem of our Antiquities ſhould at all times be made clear, as well as defended.

Thoſe piles raiſed by our Anceſtors, which are not found done according to one uniform and regular plan, but in ſtyles differing one from the other, not alone in decorations, but in heights, proportions, &c. &c. muſt evidently convince the ſtudious mind, that many Centuries marked the progreſs of the work; of courſe the Orders of Architecture when ſuch a Monarch reigned, or when ſuch an Architect ſuperintended, became the precedentive guide for each deviation in deſign gone into from the firſt foundation. This procedure was natural, as each diſtinct undertaker wiſhed to do that in change from his ſucceſſor whereby his ſkill might be diſplayed, and a vaſt memorial-left of his name, and of his ſuppoſed ſuperior ability. Again; in many ſingle uprights, we perceive more than one Order, in ſhew; but this is a caſual inconſiſtency, happening from repairs, or needful alterations, according to this time or that; no one ever ſeeming inclined to follow the footſteps of others, ſo as to make good thoſe objects they had ſet aſide, as a new faſhion ever puts to ſhame the one it ſucceeds. However, we adduce this inference: the original parts are neceſſarily found below the later, or higher parts above. This is alſo certain, that to conſtruct a building it muſt be worked upward; and not, as it might be thought, like theſe Weſtminſter novelties, begun at the top, and ſo *vice verſâ*, laboured, antipodean like, *downward*; as on their higheſt ſtories we recogniſe *imitations* of the earlieſt pointed ſtyles, and at their loweſt ſtories *imitations* of the lateſt pointed ſtyles! "But ſo it is, and ſo it muſt be."

To this way of argument our Weſtminſter Builders are either inſenſible, contemptuous, or incapable of acceding; or ſurely, conſiſtent with true DESIGN, they would have ſelected one particular

particular Order, and have made their PLANS follow that one Order, and not, in the "hurry of a day," crammed together the *peculiarities* of opposite ages! But perhaps they hold the opinion of a late eminent Artist, who maintained upon all occasions, when adverting to designs to be done after our Antient Architecture, "Go on, you cannot do amiss; for

ANY THING IS GOTHIC!

We are given to understand that one Professionalist, supposed to have raised all this magic wonder, but no way ambitious of fame, has declined the high honour of being hailed Master of the DESIGN. A second Professionalist has also got rid of this fardel for adulation. And now, in truth, all desert is thrown upon the shoulders of a Dame of high degree, whose tender frame cannot possibly support such a Babel of *intelligent* creations. O ungallant Knights, to shift the weight of fame to one fair Lady, when two such sturdy wights might each divide the prize between them.

AN ARCHITECT.

The entrance front of the Great Hall is now laid open to view (the coffee-houses being removed); but not without great loss to the Antiquarian world. One of the eight fine Statues left in the range of niches, and the heads of four of them, have been destroyed *, and much of the ornaments and architecture mutilated on the occasion. I will not say mutilated through wantonness, but through, I conceive, the absence of the deputed guardian and overlooker, whose presence might have prevented all this. Haste, haste, then, admirers of antient splendor, and view the present scene, before it fades, and is no more; for myriads of compo and masonic harpies are waiting to catch the *job of restoration*, when, in fact, nothing should be attempted but some few repairs, in order to keep this jewel of art safe and unpolluted, in its pristine dressings, to charm for ever our wondering eyes!

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

HAVING both heard and read accounts of the great alterations at Snow Hill, and without Temple Bar; I promised myself much pleasure in my next visit to the Metropolis in viewing them. And certainly they far exceed any improvements that were ever made at one time. But I am always sorry to experience an abatement of satisfaction. Our good taste does not keep pace with our new plans. How prepossessing does the huge Hotel in Skinner Street appear; it quite spoils the elevation of the buildings: and how poor and mean is the superstructure over the noble gate of Clement's Inn! These certainly challenge Criticism. Our old structures much excel our new ones in uniformity of design. Now the Middle Temple Gate forms a *complete whole*. Surely our modern Architect might have profited by so fine an example, and that too in the *vicinity* of his work! Might I be permitted to recommend to the Society of Clement's Inn, such a modification as would make their grand entrance more complete? It would redound much to their credit, and be an additional ornament to this fine part of the town. Yours, &c. G. W. L.

* I had the fortune to draw them all before this havoc.

Mr. URBAN, *Newtown Longville, April* 7.

IN your last, p. 226, is a Letter of Dr. Milner's, evidently in answer to one of mine, inserted by you in p. 31, though the Doctor *studiously* (for what reason he best knows) avoids the least mention of my name. My reply need not be long. I leave it, as well as he, to the reader to say which of us "misrepresent books and writings," and, I will add, "doctrines." I will leave to any fair man also to say whether the Doctor has mended his case by his *new* (for it is perfectly *new*) explanation, or discovery, that when he said "the keeping of an Oath was a question of expediency," he meant in truth to say, "that it was a question of *lawfulness*." More especially when, according to his own admission, the proposition was laid down by him in answer to men who contended for the duty of adhering to what was "lawful," in opposition to what might be deemed "expedient." As to all he says about "not telling lies," this is again beating the air; for, in the very passages to which he refers, he makes and presses very strongly the distinction between "assertory" and "promissory" Oaths. "Telling lies," or perjury, in the strict sense of the word, belong to the former. The case

in

in queſtion belongs to the latter. Upon his own ſhewing, the one has nothing to do with the other. I cannot but obſerve again, how impoſſible it is for the Doctor to be correct in his quotations, even from himſelf. In his favourite caſe of the Sword, he has varied for the ſecond time. He now introduces the man as turning it (the Sword) *againſt his Sovereign.* Which is not to be found either in the "Caſe of Conſcience ſolved," or in the "Impartial Report."

I muſt now conclude with what the Doctor calls the extraordinary part; "the inſinuation of his having wronged Dr. Laurence's character." Here again he chooſes to miſrepreſent me. I never charged him with having *drawn up* the "Impartial Report." What I charged him with was his *adopting* it, knowing it to be a falſe account of his own pamphlet; and *ſo* adopting it, for the very purpoſe of grounding an imputation upon me, which he would never have ventured even to inſinuate if he had quoted the pamphlet itſelf. *What* Dr. Laurence ſaid in the Houſe, I pretend not to ſay; but I repeat and aſſert moſt poſitively, that he told me "that he did not ſay that which the *Impartial Report* made him ſay." With what paſſed between Dr. Milner and him, I have nothing to do: but, I think, he will in future be cautious how he takes up ſtatements, or receives compliments, which come from that quarter. THO. LE MESURIER.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 15.

NOT far from Portſmouth, in Hampſhire, ſtands Southwick, heretofore a venerable manſion, but, if I am rightly informed, now converted into a modern dwelling. At this place King Henry VI. was married to Margaret of Anjou. It was formerly the ſeat of the Nortons, the laſt of whom, by will, left an immenſe property "to the poor, the hungry, thirſty, naked, and ſtrangers, ſick and wounded, and priſoners, to the end of the world." He appointed Parliament his Executors, and in caſe of its refuſal the Biſhops. This ſingular bequeſt carried ſuch marks of inſanity, that it was ſoon after ſet aſide, and the domains reverted to the neareſt heir*.

If any Correſpondent would have the goodneſs to favour me with any information reſpecting the Norton family, the name and degree of affinity the heir above alluded to bore to the teſtator, it would be conferring a great obligation. Query, Who is the preſent poſſeſſor of Southwick?

An intimate acquaintance of the writer of this, conceives himſelf entitled to the benefit of Founders' kin, at Wadham College, in Oxford; but, unfortunately, the documents neceſſary to prove that right are, at preſent, ſo ſituated that it will be difficult to procure them without having recourſe to legal meaſures, and thereby incurring a heavy expence. It would, therefore, be rendering eſſential ſervice to a deſerving individual, if ſome one acquainted with the rules and regulations of the College above-mentioned, would be ſo obliging as to inform him what ſteps it will be neceſſary for him to take, and what documents he will be required to produce, to eſtabliſh his claim. Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

* See Shaw's Tour in the Weſt of England.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 16.

I SHALL be obliged to any of your Correſpondents who will refer me to a good account of the *taking* the *Moro Caſtle*, at the Havannah, by Lord Albemarle and Admiral Pocock, 1762*. That account of the ſiege, begun only in your vol. XXXII. p. 406, ends with July 13; another, p. 408, at July 16; continued, 463, to the taking of it Aug. 30; but without any particular detail, which, I recollect ſomewhere reading, was very honourable to our troops, and the taking of Monte Video may be paralleled with it for vigour and intrepidity of attack; the Spaniſh Governor was killed on the breach, as Major Rennie at the other. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

AN extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, in London, 1552, cited in the Monthly Magazine, p. 508, furniſhes an illuſtration of what is called "Rough Muſic," which, though now uſed by the rabble to expreſs their diſapprobation of *improper* and unſuitable marriages, when one of the parties is conſiderably *older* than the other, or creates any other diſparity, ſeems to have been the eſtabliſhed ceremonial attending the puniſhment of "ringing baſons and pannes," before fornicators or adulterers of either ſex. Q.

* It is given in detail in the Annual Regiſter. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

AN intereſting controverſy concerning the ſuppoſed fabrication of a Parliamentary Speech of an honourable and learned gentleman, Dr. Laurence, having taken place in your Magazine between myſelf and a certain Reverend Clergyman; I wiſh to adviſe you and your Readers, that I have reaſon to hope that it will be in my power to lay before you and them ſome authentic and deciſive documents relative to this correſpondence early in the enſuing month.

Yours, &c. J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Wandſworth, Jan.* 20.

AS much has been lately ſaid reſpecting the alarming and rapid increaſe of Methodiſm, and other religious ſects diſſenting from the Eſtabliſhed Church, allow me to enquire, how it comes that Licences for theſe conventicles are ſo eaſily obtained, and with whom does it reſt the granting or refuſing them. *Toleration* is liberal and political; but ſurely when an *aſſembly-room** is converted into a "Calviniſtic Union," and a *wheelwright's ſhop*† into a building with this blaſphemous (or diſgraceful) inſcription outſide in large characters, "THE HOUSE OF GOD!! it muſt be admitted, that ſuch toleration now becomes *intolerable*, and ought not to be ſuffered. I am further induced to ſubmit theſe obſervations to notice from reading in yeſterday's newſpapers, that three *mechanics*, feeling themſelves *inſpired*, had applied to the magiſtrates for licences to *preach*, and had accordingly been referred to the clerk's office.

Yours, &c. P. P.

Mr. URBAN. *April* 16.

HAVING this day occaſion to pay my reſpects to the rector of Weſt Ham, I took my walk from Whitechapel Road acroſs by the Abbey Mills; at which place, by the ſide of the water, I obſerved two Swallows in fine plumage, which ſtruck me as very early and uncommon, as the wind was N. E. and had been ſo for a day or two before. On my return I ſaw the ſame birds, and aſked the people at the Mill how long it was ſince they had ſeen them, and they told me only that day. J. M.

* By Vauxhall Turnpike.

† Cloſe to the Elephant and Caſtle public houſe, Newington-road.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

IN vol. LXXVI. p. 1128, I perceive that *Obſervator* takes notice of the *failure* of the *cement* on the tower of Fonthill Abbey, which has not been completed more than *ſeven years*. This was hinted to me ſome time ago by a friend; and, as I expected to be in the neighbourhood of Fonthill in the courſe of the ſummer, I intended to have viſited this building, of which I have heard ſo much. In this, however, I was diſappointed, ſo that I could not be an *eye-witneſs* of the *decay* of the *cement* on *that building*; but as your Correſpondent reſides in the neighbourhood, there can be no doubt of his aſſertion being correct; and it is another proof, if proofs were wanting, of the periſhable nature of all cements, when expoſed to the weather in ſuch a climate as that of Great Britain. Since it has been found neceſſary, in conſequence of the *decay* of a ſuppoſed *everlaſting cement*, to take down a great part of this tower, which has not been completed more than *ſeven years*, and to rebuild the ſame with *good durable ſtone*, I hope that this will operate as a caution to all *Architects* not to employ ſuch materials for the repair or reſtoration of our antient buildings.

I ſincerely hope that the information which your friend the Architect, p. 1094, has received in reſpect to the removal of the Jeruſalem Chamber is incorrect. However much I approved the alterations on the North ſide of the Abbey, I ſhould be ſorry to ſee the Jeruſalem Chamber, the cloiſters, or any of the buildings connected with the church on the South ſide, demoliſhed. ALBION.

*** In my obſervations on the improvements going on at Weſtminſter, vol. LXXVI. p. 1127, col. 1, line 24, dele the words, "*and between theſe low-windows are ſquare ones with labels over them.*"

Mr. URBAN, *March* 3.

IF the following cheap paint for weather boards will anſwer your correſpondent's purpoſe, (vol. LXXVI. p. 1008) it is at his ſervice; I think it was given ſome time ago to the Publick by a Mr. Pattenſon. Three parts air-ſlacked lime; two ditto wood aſhes; one ditto fine ſand, or ſea-coal aſhes; ſift through a very fine ſieve, and add as much linſeed oil as will bring it to a conſiſtence for working with a painter's brush;

brush; mix it well. Two coats are neceſſary: firſt rather thin, ſecond as thick as can conveniently be worked.

A tolerably good coloured green paint was ſold ſome time ago at 1s. per pound, by a Chemiſt in Holborn, ſuppoſed to have been made with Litharge (that of a yelloviſh and reddiſh colour) and verdigris, ground in linſeed oil, and which requires only to be mixed to the conſiſtence of paint.

Another. Take of ſkim-milk two quarts; freſh-ſlacked lime eight ounces; linſeed oil ſix ounces; white Burgundy pitch two ounces; Spaniſh white three pounds; the lime to be ſlacked with water, expoſed to the air, and mixed in one fourth of the milk; the oil, in which the pitch is previouſly diſſolved, to be added a little at a time, then the reſt of the milk, and afterwards the Spaniſh white. Great attention is neceſſary to mix it well, or it will not incorporate.

In anſwer to W. P. vol. LXXVI. 1003, on Quack Medicines, the moſt effectual way to *cut up* Quackery would be to make a law that the ſale of Quack Medicines ſhould be confined to Apothecaries; for, although there is a large profit for retailing them, the Apothecary would tell all who came to buy, that he could make up a medicine, much more proper for their diſorder, for half the price; and this he might do, with a good conſcience, and get *moſt* by it.

In Auguſt laſt, at Oxford, in High-ſtreet, the workmen making a new ſewer, at eight or nine feet *from the preſent ſurface* came to an old pitching of a ſtreet, where they dug up 20 or 30 bullocks or cows horns, which are ſuppoſed to have been the remains of ſacrifices. They appeared juſt in the ſame ſtate as thoſe found at Bath, ſome years ago, when the workmen came to the pitching and pavement of a ſtreet oppoſite the White Hart Inn, in Stall-ſtreet, 8 feet below the preſent ſurface, when they laid the foundation of the new pump-room, where they found alſo broken altars, one of which was dedicated by *Severius* to *Auguſtus*. From the above, there is *good reaſon* to conclude, the preſent city of Oxford, like Bath, was built on the ruins of a former city, inhabited by Pagans. In Hiſtory it has been ſaid that Oxford was built above a thouſand years before our Saviour's birth; but no *reaſonable proof* like the above, perhaps, has been recorded. D.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 30.

MR. Cumberland's "Attempt to deſcribe Haſod, and the neighbouring Scenes," is reviewed in your Vol. LXVI. p. 94, and cited by Mr. Malkin in his "Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography, of South Wales, 1804." 346. 4to; yet not a copy of this book can now be found. It would ſurely be worth while to reprint it. There is a ſingle copy hung up, in Mr. White's ſhop, of Propoſals, by Dr. Smith of the Linnean Society, for engraving Fifteen Views of this Manſion, at twelve guineas, which met with ſome encouragement. The tranſlation of "Joinville's Memoirs," printed at the Haſod preſs, is adverti[illegible]; and we hope the publick will be put into poſſeſſion of it, while we deplore the loſs of the fragment from Breſlaw. P.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 21.

I WAS much pleaſed at peruſing, p. 230, a paper from the Rev. Rowland Hill on the intereſting ſubject of Vaccination. Having long been, like himſelf, a labourer in this vineyard, and, like himſelf too, having been amply repaid for my toils in enjoying the luxuries of doing good, I cannot refrain from ſaying (although I agree with him in his general inſtructions for conducting the Vaccine practice), that I think they would be more complete, had he laid this injunction on the Vaccinator, namely, *always to ſuffer one puſtule to go through its courſe undiſturbed by the lancet, or, if poſſible, by any other means.* It ſhould be remembered, that in Vaccination the preſervation of the human frame from the deadly fang of "the ſpeckled monſter" is entruſted entirely to theſe *ſhields*, the puſtules; and time and experience has aſſured us our confidence is not in vain. Let us then not be too bold. One puſtule is doubtleſs enough to anſwer the intended purpoſe; but, as we have no other ſource for our ſupplies than the contents of the puſtules we create, let us, for prudence ſake, make free with one only, (or two, if we make three punctures) which may be always done with ſafety, and preſerve one unmoleſted. I ſpeak with the greater firmneſs on the ſubject, knowing it to be the practice at the Central Houſe of the Royal Jennerian Society. When two punctures are made in the ſame arm, they ſhould be always at leaſt an inch from each other. A LOOKER-ON.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Epping, March* 6.

THE obſervation of the lunar eclipſe, which happens this year, on the 15th of November, though ſmall, will nevertheleſs be a ſhadowy extent of the earth's ſurface, of ſeveral thouſand miles. By calculation, I find the moon will firſt touch the umbra of the N. E. extremity of China, next the ſea of Japan, near the Channel of Tartary, in lat. 46 N. long. 126° 30′ E; on this part of the earth, the contact of the ſhadow and moon will happen on the moon's lower limb at her riſing. The eclipſe will alſo begin on the moon's lower limb, from the abovementioned place, along a line of poſition as far as lat. 19° N. long. 111° 15′ W.: this line will paſs near the Southern extremity of Kamtſchatka, over a cluſter of iſlands, called Alcouſkie, or Fox iſlands, croſſing Capt. Cook's track of his return, in 1778, in lat. 50° 30 N. long. 164° 30′ W. and again in lat. 42° 30′ N. long. 140° W. it croſſes the track of this famous navigator, which marks his courſe when bound to America, in the ſame year.

From the vertical point of the earth's umbra, in a line with lat. 46° S. long. 43° W. this eclipſe will begin on the moon's upper limb. This phenomenon will take place at the equator, long. 95° W. and on the continent of South America, lat. 27° S. croſſing the Andes in Peru, near the boundary between that country and Chili, not far from Patagonia, and South of the mouth of Rio de la Plata.

At the time the moon ſets at London, her S. W. limb will be obſcured by a portion of the earth's ſurface of more than 551 ſquare degrees. If with a radius of 13° 16′, and lat. 54° N. long. 126° 30′ E. as a centre, a circle be deſcribed, it will include that part of the earth which eclipſes the moon at that time.

The middle of this eclipſe, which is not more than three digits and a quarter, will take above 1272 ſquare degrees of the earth's ſurface, to obſcure ſo ſmall a part of the moon. The central point of obſcuration will be in lat. 69° N. long. 79° E. which is not far from the gulph of Oby, in the Ruſſian Empire. From this point it will extend to China, as far as Lapland, Spitz Bergen, and almoſt to the North Pole.

The moon will quit the earth's ſhadow at her lower limb when ſetting, in lat. 60° 30′ N. long. 120° W. which place is in the Northern ocean, near the Faroe iſlands. The eclipſe will alſo end at the moon's lower limb, on the Eaſtern coaſt of Old Greenland, not far from the Arctic Circle, acroſs Davis's ſtraits; within the polar circle; the Northern part of Hudſon's Bay; over a great extent of the Continent of North America, to that part of the Weſtern ſhore which Capt. Cook viſited in 1778, and ſome part of the N. Pacific.

This eclipſe will be viſible but a very ſhort time with us, owing to the moon's ſetting ſhortly after the beginning of it, and therefore very little can be expected to take place worthy the attention of the curious; for the moon's nearneſs to the horizon will prevent the contact of the moon's limb and ſhadows being ſeen with diſtinctneſs, which, at beſt, is very imperfect, owing to the penumbra which ſurrounds the umbra, and enters upon the diſk of the moon before the eclipſe begins. This is the reaſon why the beginning and ending of lunar eclipſes, are more difficult to aſcertain by obſervation, than thoſe of ſolar ones. But when the umbra is pretty far advanced on the moon's diſk, it then appears better defined; and, if the eclipſe be large, it affords many opportunities for aſcertaining the moon's parallax by comparative obſervations, made on the contact of the umbra, with certain known ſpots on the moon's ſurface, noting the exact time of contact by well-regulated timekeepers.

T. SQUIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

A FEW evenings ago I met with a gentleman in company, who mentioned that he knew but of one ſpot in this kingdom, though he had been over moſt parts of it, from which there is an uninterrupted view of three miles on all ſides: that place, he ſaid, was the Windmill hill, near Gravelend. Another gentleman in the ſame company obſerved, that he did not know of any road in England, where a perſon ſtanding at one mile-ſtone could ſee another mile-ſtone. Allow me to beg the favour of an opinion as to the correctneſs of thoſe aſſertions. P. L.

*** A CORRESPONDENT would be obliged by ſome account of *Richard Croſſage*, B. D. maſter of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, who publiſhed ſome religious tracts; and particularly for his Epitaph.

10. *A Charge to the Clergy, at the primary Visitation, in the Month of* August, 1806, *of the late Right Reverend Father in* God Samuel [Horsley], *by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of* St. Asaph.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE following Charge having been intended by the late Bishop for publication, at the request of his Clergy, it has not been thought right to suppress it. It is with much respect and submission, therefore, presented to the Clergy of the Diocese of St. Asaph, and humbly laid at the feet of their Diocesan, by their most obliged and obedient servant,

THE EDITOR."

"From the answers you have returned to the articles of enquiry addressed to you, though in many instances not so distinct and particular as I expected,—a circumstance which will occasion some trouble to the Clergy themselves, and to me, for I shall think it my duty to repeat my enquiries in all cases where the questions have not been answered to my satisfaction;—yet from the information I have received from you it gives me pleasure to say, that I have reason to think well, upon the whole, of the state of my diocese with respect to the discharge of parochial duties. It affords but few instances, I wish I could say it afforded none, but it certainly affords but few, of culpable non-residence. And with respect to the public service of the Church, I am willing to flatter myself that it is less in this than in many other parts of the kingdom neglected or curtailed.—I must mention, however, one irregularity, which prevails to a very great extent, and must be remedied. I speak of the great number of Clergymen who are officiating as Curates in all parts of the diocese without a licence. This is a very high offence against ecclesiastical discipline; the continuance of which, I think it necessary to declare, I shall not endure. Even a resident incumbent has no right to introduce any one to exercise the sacred functions in his parish, under the character of an assistant, without the authority of the Bishop. It will open the door to the greatest enormities if it be left to every incumbent to retain any assistant he thinks fit, without bringing him before the Bishop to make the proper enquiry into the regularity of his orders, the godliness of his life and conduct, and his ability to instruct the people; and to give him authority to exercise his ministry in the parish, if he appears to be qualified for it. But the enormity is much greater, when a non-resident incumbent abandons the whole of his duty, the care and government of the souls of his parishioners, to a person unapproved by the Bishop, and unknown to him, not bound by any oath of canonical obedience, nor by any declaration of conformity to the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, nor otherwise amenable to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, but for offences of that enormity for which he would be amenable to the secular tribunals. I think it my duty to apply myself immediately to the reformation of these flagrant abuses; and for that purpose I require every person officiating as a curate in any part of my diocese, without farther notice or requisition than that which I now give, on or before the first day of the month of October now next ensuing, to go before the Rural Dean of the district in which the parish or chapelry in which he serves is situated, and to exhibit to the said Rural Dean his letters of orders, a testimonium signed by three clergymen of his godly life and conversation, and his nomination to the cure by the incumbent of the living. These particulars I expect the Rural Dean to report to me; and if I see reason to be satisfied with that report, I shall authorize the Rural Dean to receive the declarations, witness the subscriptions, and administer the oaths by law required to be made and taken, and in my name to license him to the cure. And if any person shall presume to officiate as a curate in any part of my diocese, after the first of October, without having obtained my licence, or without having gone before the Rural Dean in order to obtain it, I shall institute a process in my court against every person so offending." (pp. 5—7.)

"I am aware that many of the beneficed Clergy have entertained an apprehension, that a curate once licensed is not easily removeable; that he is so fastened upon the incumbent, that the incumbent has no longer the command over him; and this has given rise to the irregular practice of retaining unlicensed curates. And it is very true, that a licensed curate is not to be removed at the mere will and pleasure of the incumbent. An incumbent is not to dismiss his curate with as little ceremony as he might turn away his menial servant, at a month's warning, or with a month's wages. Nor ought this to be; it would be a lowering of the order in the eyes of the laity if a clergyman could be so dismissed; and this sort of mastership over him the incumbent ought not to hold; for the relation is not that of master and servant, but of fellow-labourers. And it is for the interest of the incumbent himself; for, whatever is for the dignity of the order is for the interest of every individual belonging to it; it is for the interest of the incumbent to uphold

hold the rank of the curate in the eyes of his parishioners, and to set him forth to them as his own equal; as indeed in clerical rank he is; for, in the Church, one priest is upon an even footing with another, whatever may be the disparity of worldly circumstances. A clergyman, therefore, ought not to be removed from his cure, and cannot lawfully be removed from it, but by the same authority which placed him in it. But, where a reasonable cause can be assigned for his removal, it cannot be supposed that the Bishop would refuse to remove him. It is true, that licences were formerly granted in such terms as not to be revocable by the Bishop in a summary way, without a process in the Consistory Court, which often was productive of trouble and expence. But this error has been long understood, and the practice has been altered. No Bishop now grants a licence but in such terms as to be revocable at any time by himself at pleasure. Some thirty years since, or more, a great alarm was spread among the beneficed Clergy by the decision in the case of Martin against the Rector of St. Anne's, who failed in an attempt to displace his curate. And such was the curate's triumph, that the rector found it necessary to the quiet of the sequel of his life to make an exchange of his preferments. A report immediately went abroad, and obtained general credit, that the curate, by virtue of a licence, had been maintained in the possession of his curacy in defiance of both the incumbent and the Bishop. This report was groundless, and the whole alarm was owing to a misapprehension of the case. The fact was, that Martin had no licence at the time of the suit, and never had been licensed; and this very circumstance, that the curate was not licensed, was the thing which occasioned the rector's miscarriage. The cause was tried before the great Lord Mansfield; and in giving judgment Lord Mansfield said, that if the curate had been duly licensed by the Bishop of the diocese, he should have dismissed the suit, and referred it to the Ecclesiastical Court, in which alone a licence would have been cognizable. But there was no licence, but a mere contract between the rector and the curate. Of such contract the Ecclesiastical Court had no cognizance. It could be tried only in the Secular Courts, and must be tried upon the same principles as any other mere civil contract. The true inference, therefore, from this case is, that the incumbent's best security against a litigious disposition in his curate is, that the curate should be licensed by the Bishop. If the curate is not licensed, but a written agreement has passed between the incumbent and his curate, the curate may sue the incumbent in the Courts of Law upon the terms of that agreement. If there is neither licence nor written agreement, the curate, upon a difference with the incumbent, may still resort to a Court of Law to have his pay for the service done, assigned by a Jury upon the principle of *quantum meruit*. But the Bishop's licence takes the matter wholly out of the hands of the Secular Courts. The Bishop himself is to judge between incumbent and curate, with appeal indeed, in some cases, to the Archbishop of the Province, but without any interference of the Secular Courts.—But, to make an end of the subject, the law is clear and explicit. To officiate as a clergyman in any diocese without the authority of the Bishop, is a high offence against Ecclesiastical Order. It is contrary to the most antient Constitutions, forming what may be called the Common Law of the Church; and it is contrary to the explicit injunctions of the Canons of the Church of England. The practice is pregnant with so much mischief and disorder, that I am determined to put an end to it, as far as my authority extends; and any one, who after the first of October shall continue to officiate without a licence, or without resorting to the Rural Dean in order to obtain one, in the manner I have enjoined—I am persuaded I shall not have to encounter any such contumacious spirit;—but any one (if such a one should be) who will persist in this irregular unlawful practice, at his peril will persist in it." (pp. 8—11.)

The next thing complained of by his Lordship is a point of misconduct for which he is at a loss to find a name. It amounts not, certainly, to crime; it is nothing worse than mere inadvertence.

"I speak of a general inattention among the Clergy to the various Statutes which have been passed, at different periods of our History, for regulating many of the offices of the Church. It seems to me that the Clergy take no more pains to acquire a knowledge of those statutes than if they were as little concerned in them as in the laws respecting the collection of the Customs or the Excise; though, for want of that knowledge, they will often be apt to violate them unawares, and, without guilt in the intention, expose themselves to the heaviest penalties.—In the beginnings of Christianity, the Church, in her first state of persecution, was independent of the State, and governed by herself. After the establishment of Christianity in the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great, the laws which we find in the Imperial Code relating to the Church

are chiefly such as establish the rights and immunities of the Clergy and the Monastic Orders; and so it was among ourselves in the earlier periods of our History. But upon the Reformation, when the King took upon himself (what indeed of right belongs to the kingly office) to be the Head of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Nation, a necessity arose for the frequent interference of Parliament to regulate even the public offices of Religion, which, in many points, would have been otherwise governed by no law at all when the usurped authority of the Pope was renounced. And I need not tell you, my Reverend Brethren, that so much now are we under Statute Law, that the Common Prayer Book itself is nothing but a long Act of Parliament. All the Rubricks are clauses in that Statute. But these, in some points of great importance, have been changed by Statutes of a much later date than the latest of the Acts of Uniformity. And hence arises the danger to those of the Clergy who are contented to remain in ignorance of the laws which immediately concern themselves. They think they are safe while they follow the Rubrick; but in points in which the enactments of the Rubrick have been altered by later statutes, by that very obedience to the old law of the Rubrick they violate the law as it now stands, and incur penalties. I have been much astonished to discover how much the provisions of so important a statute as the 26th Geo. II. chap. 33, intituled, "An Act for the better preventing of clandestine Marriages," and known, where it is known at all, by the name of "The Marriage Act," are gone into neglect and oblivion. It is some years since, that in a parish-church in a great town, not very many miles from the metropolis, and within a stone's throw almost of a Bishop's palace, to my great surprise, I heard banns of marriage published by the officiating clergyman at the altar after the Nicene Creed. The clergyman, I dare say, had no notion he was doing wrong. He followed the Rubrick. But the direction of the Rubrick in that particular has been altered by the Marriage Act, which directs that banns of marriage shall be published immediately after the Second Lesson. And it seems to me very doubtful, whether a publication after the Nicene Creed be, as the law now stands, any publication at all; and whether a marriage, had under such irregular publication, be a good and valid marriage." (pp. 11—18.)

The Bishop removed, by Act of Parliament, the penalties of marrying in certain chapels in his diocese; and he recommends to the perusal of the Clergy a book published by the University of Oxford, intituled, "The Clergyman's Assistant," moderate in size, and cheap in price. Methodists are numerous in this diocese, chiefly Anabaptists, pious, well-meaning people, not Dissenters in *doctrine* though in *discipline*. The Bishop sees not the difficulty of reconciling the Church and Dissenters as to doctrine.

"The Methodists, therefore, of the Calvinistic are not, more than those of the Arminian persuasion, Dissenters from the Established Church in *doctrine*. The Calvinists contradict not the avowed dogmata of the Church; nor has the Church, in her dogmata, explicitly condemned or contradicted them. They have, therefore, no ground or excuse, in the opinions which they profess to hold, for separation from the Church; and Churchmen, on the other hand, would be much to blame if, by quarreling with their doctrinal Calvinism, they were to provoke them to a separation. Any one may hold all the theological opinions of Calvin, hard and extravagant as some of them may seem, and yet be a sound member of the Church of England and Ireland; certainly a much sounder member than one who, loudly declaiming against those opinions, which, if they be erroneous, are not errors that affect the essence of our common faith, runs into all the nonsense, the impiety, the abominations, of the Arian, the Unitarian, and the Pelagian Heresies, denying, in effect, "the Lord who bought him." (p. 23.)

"It is said that the Methodists are unremitting in their attempts to alienate the minds of the Laity from their proper pastors, the Regular Clergy. I fear there is too much truth in the accusation; and this schismatical spirit, and this desire of promoting schism, I take to be their principal crime, and a heavy crime indeed it is. But the effectual way to counteract these attempts, and to stifle schism in its very birth, is, not to enter into controversy in the pulpit upon abstruse points of doctrine, which have no sort of connexion with the question concerning the duty of church communion, and the sinfulness of causeless separation. But the effectual and sure way to counteract their attempts against you is, not to attack their religious opinions, but to take heed to the soundness of your own doctrine, and the innocency of your own lives. If you preach a doctrine that goes to the hearts of your hearers (and the genuine doctrines of Christianity will always go to the heart of every one who hears them); if you adorn that doctrine by the good example of your own lives; the Laity will be attached

to

to you in ſpite of all your enemies can ſay againſt you. The pure, unſophiſticated, unmutilated doctrine of the Goſpel will always ſpeak for itſelf. If you really preach that doctrine, they who tell the people you preach it not, will meet with no credit; and, what is more, many of thoſe ſchiſmaticks themſelves will be conciliated; they will be cured of their ſchiſm, and brought to repent of it. This is the method of ſelf-defence I would adviſe you to purſue; to which I muſt add, that you ought, in your diſcourſes from the pulpit, to take frequent occaſion to inſtruct the people in the origin, the nature, and the privileges of that Society which is called the Church; and ſet forth to them how much it is the duty of every member of the Church to hold the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, and the guilt that is incurred by ſeparations of Communion. From controverſy in your ſermons, upon what are called the Calviniſtic points, I would by all means adviſe you to abſtain. Believe me, they are not the proper ſubjects for the Village pulpit. Miſtake me not; it is not my meaning that you are never to preach upon the ſubjects of Faith and Repentance, Chriſt's Atonement, Juſtification, Grace, the New Birth, Good Works, as the neceſſary fruits of that Faith which juſtifies, and the ſymptoms of the Believer's Sanctification, of the Merit of Chriſt's Obedience, and the want of merit in our own. Upon theſe ſubjects you cannot preach too often. But handle them not controverſially, but dogmatically. Lay down the doctrine categorically, without diſputing about it, taking care to ſtick cloſe to the Bible, the Thirty-nine Articles, and the Homilies. Let your proofs be texts of Scripture applying immediately to the point in their firſt and obvious meaning, without the aid either of critical inference or metaphyſical argument. By this method and way of preaching you will never bewilder either yourſelves or your hearers; and you will effectually ſecure the people againſt the errors of the Antinomians on the one hand, and of the Pelagians on the other. The Calviniſtic doctrine is too apt to degenerate into the one, and the Arminian into the other; but true Calviniſm and true Arminianiſm are guiltleſs of both." (pp. 24—26.)

The Biſhop concludes with exhorting the Clergy to make themſelves maſters of all the controverſies, but to avoid diſſeminating and combating them in Village pulpits.

31. *A Sermon, preached at the Opening of the Chapel of the Philanthropic Society, Nov 9, 1806. By* Viceſimus Knox, *D. D. Printed at the Requeſt of the Society, and for the Benefit of the Inſtitution.*

TEXT, Iſaiah xxviii. 10. It is a conſiderable time ſince we have had any tidings of the Doctor, who eſſays here to recover his popularity by this popular ſubject, handled with all the flowers of allegorical compoſition. He "looks up with admiration at the broad expanſive arch of charity, the maſſive columns of truth, the graceful capitals of mercy, gentleneſs, and compaſſion; the whole compactly cemented by piety and philanthropy, by a cement of godlineſs and love, intimately blended and tempered in a perfectly inſeparable amalgamation. If it be aſked, of what architectural order is the fabrick? It is neither the Tuſcan, the Doric, the Ionic, nor the Corinthian; but it is the Compoſite Chriſtian order, more beautiful in its form, more durable in its materials, than the moſt celebrated productions of claſſic Antiquity, modeled in the polite ſchools of Athens or of Rome. And it is finiſhed with a GRACE which they could only at a diſtant interval faintly and imperfectly conceive." (p. 4) He ſorrowfully laments the paucity of places of worſhip, and inattention to the ſacredneſs of the exiſting ones; and he returns from the ſeductive digreſſion of the ornaments of churches to the expediency, not to ſay the neceſſity, of having more foundations like this, and of adding to the number of churches or chapels on the Eſtabliſhment. He ſhould not forget the indecency and danger of converting chapels into places of exhibition and property, little theatres, under particular managers, who ſubſiſt by the profits of the place, and exclude from the boaſted advantages all who cannot pay for ſeats or admiſſion. Sentimental harangues may repleniſh ſuch places for a time, but have no permanency.

32. *A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church of* Weſtminſter, *on* Friday, January 30, 1807. *By the Biſhop of* St. David's.

IT having pleaſed Him who is "the organ of our Country's voice, that the Sermon which was appointed to be preached before the Houſe of Lords on this day, which had been diſcontinued for ſome years," ſhould be "revived this year;" this truly Chriſtian and Proteſtant Biſhop very laudably improves

proves the text, Eccleſ. x. 8, by the reflection, that "the ſtate of Europe preſents to us, as Engliſhmen and Proteſtants, grounds of the moſt ſerious alarms; and that the calamities of Proteſtant States bring the cauſe of the Continent home forcibly to ourſelves. It is the cauſe of Religion and Learning. The ſubjugation and demolition of a State, which in former times contributed eſſentially to the Reformation of Religion, is one of the moſt afflicting events of the war, and may convince us how ſevere a vengeance this Country might expect, ſhould God, in his heavy diſpleaſure, ſuffer us to be reduced by the power of an inveterate and relentleſs Enemy." (p. 9.)

"As the judgments of God deſcend to an unlimited period of impenitent poſterities, we may judge the better of the neceſſity of *our* repentance, if we conſider what ſigns of repentance for the great national ſin which we deplore this day we can diſcover in the age which witneſſed the atrocious deed, or in the generations which ſucceed it. It is in vain to ſearch for ſuch ſigns in the wild, fanatical, diſorderly days which immediately followed the death of the King. But are there none in the halcyon period of reſtored Monarchy? Do we then find no traces of pious gratitude, of reſtrained manners, of ſerious amendment? None. Do we diſcover any in the generation which ſucceeded it? The character of that age was atheiſm and irreligion; the conſequences, perhaps, of the profligacy and want of principle in the age which immediately preceded it. Although, in the beginning of the laſt century, ſome active and well-concerted efforts were made for the reformation of public principles and manners, yet it muſt be acknowledged, that, from that time to this, we find no proofs of National contrition and amendment, in religion or manners, ſufficient to releaſe us from the duty of repentance. The murder of our lawful Sovereign is therefore ſtill a ſufficient cauſe for our repentance, even if we had no additional reaſons of our own. But (excluſive of the prevailing ſins of the preſent day) the unfortunate connexion which the death of Charles has with a ſimilar event of late years ought to fill us with ſorrow and remorſe for the ſhare it may have had in contributing to the preſent calamities of Europe." (p. 14.)

"The profanation of the Sabbath, by worldly occupation and entertainments*; the neglect of Church; the neglect of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the neglect of the Scriptures, and of Family Prayer—are offences ſo contrary to the declared will and commands of God, that they muſt render any people among whom they are prevalent unworthy of his favour and protection. The profanation of God's Sabbath, and the contempt of his ordinances, were among the ſins of Iſrael which brought down upon them, as a Nation, the heavieſt of God's judgments (Ezek. xxii. 31). It is incumbent upon us, as a Proteſtant and Reformed Church, to do away this reproach from the Church of England, that we ſhould not be better than thoſe from whom we ſeparated. We ſhould be zealous to maintain the honour of the Proteſtant name with a godly jealouſy, leſt the glorious fruits of the Reformation ſhould with us be limited to a few political and external privileges. 'Except our righteouſneſs exceed the righteouſneſs of the ſcribes and phariſees, we ſhall in no wiſe enter into the kingdom of Heaven.' In all countries laws were inſtituted in ſupport of religious and moral, of civil and ſocial rights. The laws of a Chriſtian people ſhould therefore never be at variance with the laws of the Goſpel. Yet in this country there exiſts more than one law directly contrary to the word of God; and none more flagrantly ſo than that by which a crime which God has placed at the head of mortal ſins is reduced to the claſs of civil miſdemeanors; a crime which God has ſentenced to excluſion from Heaven is tolerated by a pecuniary fine. We reproach, and juſtly, the Church of Rome for its ſale of indulgences and pardons; yet, by an inconſiſtency which is diſgraceful to our laws, the puniſhment of one of the greateſt offences againſt Religion and Morality (and which in many other polities has been puniſhed with death or infamy) is commuted for money. Another great ſubject of regret and repentance is, the deſtitute condition of

* The giving public dinners to parties among the great, the travelling of long coaches, the journeys and tours undertaken on that day, and not noticed by the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice, ſhould not be omitted. EDIT.

the

the Proteſtant Church in the Eaſt Indian poſſeſſions. There is reaſon to fear, that, in the government of that country, we have been more ſolicitous for the improvement of our commerce, and the extenſion of our empire, than for the honour of God, in the furtherance of his Goſpel by the religious inſtruction of the natives, and the ſecurity of an Eſtabliſhed Church *." (pp. 14—18.) "What might not be expected from a general conſpiracy of duties for the public good?" We cannot too often or too urgently preſs on the public attention that pregnant and ever-memorable order of our great Naval Hero: "England expects every man to do his duty!" (p. 21.) Aſſociations for the ſupport of religion and virtue, and for the diſcouragement of vice, extended themſelves throughout the kingdom, for many years, in the beginning of the laſt century, with the moſt beneficial effects. Much good has been done by a ſimilar Aſſociation of the preſent day in this Metropolis; and much more, no doubt, may be effected by the co-operation of the Provincial Inſtitutions, by the aſſiſtance of Provincial Magiſtrates, by the active concurrence of the Provincial Clergy, and, laſtly, by the valuable and powerful authority of the Legiſlature, in the ſuppreſſion of unholy and unchriſtian-like abuſes of the Sabbath. But the effects of all occaſional efforts of reformation will never be *effectual* and permanent if they are not directed to the correction of one radical and univerſal evil, the principal ſource of all other evils, the *neglect of religious education*" (p. 22.) "The ſins of paſt generations and the preſent have brought Europe to a criſis from which nothing but the arm of Divine Providence can extricate us. And we have no reaſon for God's protection but by following his earneſt invitations to repentance and obedience." (p. 24) "Let the indifference to God and to Religion, and the worldly-mindedneſs with which we are ſurrounded, eſpecially in the great Metropolis, inſtead of corrupting us by its influence, alarm us by its mortal ſymptoms, which can be repelled only by immediate and active remedies. Let us excite and keep alive the fear and trembling with which we muſt work out our ſalvation, by the remembrance of an example which may appal us by its ſimilitude. In the days that were before the Flood, *they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage*, until the day that Noah entered into the ark, *and knew not until the Flood came and took them all away*." (p. 26.)

* "It is ſaid, to the honour of Marquis Welleſley's government of India, that conſiderable progreſs was made, under his patronage, in the eſtabliſhment of ſchools for the religious inſtruction of the natives."

53. *A South-View on the River* Liffey, Dublin; *taken from the Coal Quay, or Fruit Market. On the Right is that grand Edifice called The Four Courts, deſigned and began by* Cooley, *and completed by* Gauden; *the Dome of which bearing a great Reſemblance to that of the Pantheon at* Rome. *In the Front, the Ruins of the Coal Quay Bridge, as they appeared after the Flood in* December, 1802; *in the Middle Ground, Bloody Bridge, and beyond that Queen's Bridge; a diſtant View of the Saluting Battery, and Phœnix Park, terminating the Whole.* T. S. Roberts, *del.*; I. Bluck, *ſculpt. Publiſhed*, February, 1807, *by* R. Ackermann.

A VIEW of modern buildings, whatever may be its intrinſic merit, muſt be managed with conſiderable ſkill to render it in any eminent degree attentive to thoſe who are generally conſidered as the High Prieſts of the Temple of Taſte. To the Antiquary, it being built by his contemporaries, will be an inſurmountable objection; and being erected in the city of Dublin, and degraded by the vulgar appellations of The Four Courts, River Liffey, Coal Quay, Bloody Bridge, &c. &c. &c. it will be inſpected with very little intereſt by the traveled connoiſſeur.

Notwithſtanding all this, every one who looks at this print muſt acknowledge that, in many particulars, it has a fair claim to rank in a very high claſs, and is entitled to a large portion of praiſe. The ſituation from which the view was taken is uncommonly well choſen for the general effect; and the copy we ſaw, which was in colours, was extremely picturesque, and would keep its place either in a portfolio, or among a well-choſen ſelection of frame prints for the decoration of a drawing-room.

The companion-print, repreſenting a View of College Green, Weſtmoreland Street, part of Sackville Street, and Carliſle Bridge, by the ſame Artiſts, is in a very forward ſtate, and will be publiſhed in a few days.

54. *An-*

14. *Authentic Narrative of the Death of Lord* Nelson: *with the Circumſtances preceding, attending, and ſubſequent to, that Event; the profeſſional Report of his Lordſhip's Wound; and ſeveral intereſting Anecdotes. Written by Dr.* Beatty. *With a Portrait of his Lordſhip, and a Plate repreſenting the Wound, and Courſe of the Ball.*

"IT was from the Redoubtable that Lord Nelſon received his mortal wound. About 15 minutes paſt 1 o'clock, which was in the heat of the engagement, he was walking the quarter-deck with Capt. Hardy, and in the act of turning near the hatchway, with his face towards the ſtern of the Victory, when the fatal ball was fired from the enemy's mizen-top; which, from the ſituation of the two ſhips (lying on-board of each other), was brought juſt abaft, and rather below, the Victory's main-yard, and of courſe not more than 15 yards diſtant from that part of the deck where his Lordſhip ſtood. The ball ſtruck the epaulette on his left ſhoulder, and penetrated his cheſt. He fell with his face on the deck. Capt. Hardy, who was on his right, on turning round, ſaw the ſerjeant-major (Secker) of Marines with two ſeamen raiſing him from the deck; where he had fallen, on the ſame ſpot on which, a little before, his Secretary had breathed his laſt, with whoſe blood his Lordſhip's cloaths were much ſoiled. Capt. Hardy expreſſed a hope that he was not ſeverely wounded; to which the gallant Chief replied, "They have done for me at laſt, Hardy!" 'I hope not,' anſwered Capt. Hardy. "Yes," replied his Lordſhip, "my back-bone is ſhot through."

"Captain Hardy ordered the ſeamen to carry the Admiral to the cock-pit. While the men were carrying him down the ladder from the middle-deck, his Lordſhip obſerved, that the tiller-ropes were not yet replaced, and deſired one of the midſhipmen ſtationed there to go upon the quarter-deck and remind Capt. Hardy of that circumſtance, and requeſt that new ones ſhould be immediately rove. Having delivered this order, he took his handkerchief from his pocket, and covered his face with it, that he might be conveyed to the cock-pit at this criſis unnoticed by the crew.

"Several wounded officers, and about 40 men, were likewiſe carried to the Surgeon for aſſiſtance juſt at this time; and ſome others had breathed their laſt during their conveyance below. Among the latter were Lieut. William-Andrew Ram, and Mr. Whipple, Captain's Clerk. The Surgeon had juſt examined theſe two officers, and found that they were dead, when his attention was arreſted by ſeveral of the wounded calling to him, "Mr. Beatty, Lord Nelſon is here! Mr. Beatty, the Admiral is wounded!" The Surgeon now, on looking round, ſaw the handkerchief fall from his Lordſhip's face, when the ſtars on his coat, which had alſo been covered by it, appeared. Mr. Burke the Purſer, and the Surgeon, ran immediately to the aſſiſtance of his Lordſhip, and took him from the arms of the ſeamen who had carried him below. In conveying him to one of the Midſhipmen's births they ſtumbled, but recovered themſelves without falling. Lord Nelſon then enquired who were ſupporting him; and when the Surgeon informed him, his Lordſhip replied, "Ah, Mr. Beatty! you can do nothing for me! I have but a ſhort time to live; my back is ſhot through!" The Surgeon ſaid, 'he hoped the wound was not ſo dangerous as his Lordſhip imagined, and that he might ſtill ſurvive long to enjoy his glorious victory.' The Rev. Dr. Scott, who had been abſent in another part of the cock-pit, adminiſtering lemonade to the wounded, now came inſtantly to his Lordſhip, and, in the anguiſh of grief, wrung his hands, and ſaid, 'Alas, Beatty, how prophetic you were!' alluding to the apprehenſions expreſſed by the Surgeon for his Lordſhip's ſafety previous to the battle.

"His Lordſhip was laid upon a bed, ſtripped of his cloaths, and covered with a ſheet. While this was effecting, he ſaid to Dr. Scott, "Doctor, I told you ſo. Doctor, I am gone!" and, after a ſhort pauſe, he added, in a low voice, "I have to leave Lady Hamilton, and my adopted daughter Horatia, as a legacy to my Country." The Surgeon then examined the wound, aſſuring his Lordſhip that he would not put him to much pain in endeavouring to diſcover the courſe of the ball; which he ſoon found had penetrated deep into the cheſt, and had probably lodged in the ſpine. This being explained to his Lordſhip, he replied, "he was confident his back was ſhot through." The back was then examined externally, but without any injury being perceived; on which his Lordſhip was requeſted by the Surgeon to make him acquainted with all his ſenſations. He replied, that "he felt a guſh of blood every minute within his breaſt; that he had no feeling in the lower part of his body; and that his breathing was difficult, and attended with very ſevere pain about that part of the ſpine where he was confident that the ball had ſtruck;" for, ſaid he, "I felt it break my back." Theſe ſymptoms, but more particularly the guſh of blood which his Lordſhip complained of, together with the ſtate of his pulſe, indicated to the Surgeon the hopeleſs ſituation of the caſe; but, till after the victory was aſcertained and

and announced to his Lordſhip, the true nature of his wound was concealed by the Surgeon from all on-board, except Capt. Hardy, Dr. Scott, Mr. Burke, and Meſſieurs Smith and Weſtemburg, the Aſſiſtant Surgeons.

"The Victory's crew cheered whenever they obſerved an Enemy's ſhip ſurrender. On one of theſe occaſions, Lord Nelſon anxiouſly enquired what was the cauſe of it; when Lieut. Paſco, who lay wounded at ſome diſtance from his Lordſhip, raiſed himſelf up, and told him that another ſhip had ſtruck, which appeared to give him much ſatisfaction. He now felt an ardent thirſt; and frequently called for drink, and to be fanned with paper, making uſe of theſe words: "Fan, fan," and "drink, drink." This he continued to repeat, when he wiſhed for drink, or the refreſhment of cool air, till a very few minutes before he expired. Lemonade and wine and water were given to him occaſionally. He evinced great ſolicitude for the event of the battle, and fears for the ſafety of his friend Capt. Hardy. Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke uſed every argument they could ſuggeſt to relieve his anxiety. Mr. Burke told him, 'the Enemy were deciſively defeated, and that he hoped his Lordſhip would ſtill live to be himſelf the bearer of the joyful tidings to his Country.' He replied, "It is nonſenſe, Mr. Burke, to ſuppoſe I can live; my ſufferings are great; but they will all be ſoon over!" Dr. Scott entreated his Lordſhip 'not to deſpair of living;' and ſaid, 'he truſted that Divine Providence would reſtore him once more to his dear Country and Friends.' "Ah, Doctor!" replied his Lordſhip, "it is all over! it is all over!"

"Many meſſages were ſent to Captain Hardy, by the Surgeon, requeſting his attendance on his Lordſhip, who became impatient to ſee him, and often exclaimed, "Will no one bring Hardy to me? He muſt be killed! he is ſurely deſtroyed!" The Captain's Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Bulkeley, now came below, and ſtated that 'circumſtances reſpecting the Fleet required Capt. Hardy's preſence on deck; but that he would avail himſelf of the firſt favourable moment to viſit his Lordſhip.' On hearing him deliver this meſſage to the Surgeon, his Lordſhip enquired who had brought it. Mr. Burke anſwered, 'It is Mr. Bulkeley, my Lord.' "It is his voice," replied his Lordſhip. He then ſaid to the young gentleman, "Remember me to your father!"

"An hour and ten minutes, however, elapſed, from the time of his Lordſhip's being wounded, before Capt. Hardy's firſt ſubſequent interview with him; the particulars of which are as follow: They ſhook hands affectionately, and Lord Nelſon ſaid, "Well, Hardy, how goes the battle? How goes the day with us?" 'Very well, my Lord,' replied Captain Hardy; 'we have got 12 or 14 of the Enemy's ſhips in our poſſeſſion; but five of the van have tacked, and ſhew an intention of bearing down upon the Victory. I have therefore called two or three of our freſh ſhips round us, and have no doubt of giving them a drubbing.' "I hope," ſaid his Lordſhip, "none of our ſhips have ſtruck, Hardy." 'No, my Lord,' replied Capt. Hardy; 'there is no fear of that.' Lord Nelſon then ſaid, "I am a dead man, Hardy! I am going faſt! it will be all over with me ſoon! Come nearer to me. Pray let my dear Lady Hamilton have my hair, and all other things belonging to me." Mr. Burke was about to withdraw at the commencement of this converſation; but his Lordſhip, perceiving his intention, deſired he would remain. Capt. Hardy obſerved, that 'he hoped Mr. Beatty could yet hold out ſome proſpect of life.' "Oh, no!" anſwered his Lordſhip, "it is impoſſible! My back is ſhot through! Beatty will tell you ſo." Capt. Hardy then returned to deck, and at parting ſhook hands with his revered Friend and Commander.

"His Lordſhip now requeſted the Surgeon, who had been previouſly abſent a ſhort time, attending Mr. Rivers, to return to the wounded, and give his aſſiſtance to ſuch of them as he could be uſeful to; "for," ſaid he, "you can do nothing for me!" The Surgeon aſſured him that the Aſſiſtant-ſurgeons were doing every thing that could be effected for thoſe unfortunate men; but, on his Lordſhip's ſeveral times repeating his injunction to that purpoſe, he left him, ſurrounded by Dr. Scott, Mr. Burke, and two of his Lordſhip's domeſticks. After the Surgeon had been abſent a few minutes, attending Lieutenants Peake and Reeves of the Marines, who were wounded, he was called by Dr. Scott to his Lordſhip, who ſaid, "Ah, Mr. Beatty! I have ſent for you to ſay, what I forgot to tell you before, that all power of motion or feeling below my breaſt is gone; and *you*," continued he, "very well *know* I can live but a very ſhort time." The emphatic manner in which he pronounced theſe laſt words left no doubt in the Surgeon's mind that he adverted to the caſe of a man who had ſome months before received a mortal injury of the ſpine on-board the Victory, and had laboured under ſimilar privations of ſenſe and muſcular motion. The caſe had made a great impreſſion on Lord Nelſon; he was anxious to know the cauſe of ſuch ſymptoms, which was accordingly explained to him; and he now appeared to apply the ſtrict-

tion and fate of this man to himself. The Surgeon answered, 'My Lord, you told me so before;' but he now examined the extremities, to ascertain the fact; when his Lordship said, "Ah, Beatty! I am too certain of it! Scott and Burke have tried it already! *You know* I am gone!" The Surgeon replied, 'My Lord, unhappily for our Country, nothing can be done for you!' And, having made this declaration, he was so much affected, that he turned round, and withdrew a few steps, to conceal his emotions. His Lordship said, "I know it! I feel something rising in my left breast," putting his hand on his left side, "which tells me I am gone!" Drink was recommended liberally; and Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke fanned him with paper. He often exclaimed, "God be praised! I have done my duty!" And, upon the Surgeon's enquiring whether his pain was still great, he declared, "it continued so severe, that he wished he was dead!" "Yet," said he, in a lower voice, "one would like to live a little longer too!" and, after a pause of a few minutes, he added, in the same tone, "What would become of poor Lady Hamilton, if she knew my situation!"

"The Surgeon, finding it impossible to render his Lordship any farther assistance, left him, to attend Lieut. Bligh, Messrs. Smith and Westphall, midshipmen, and some seamen, recently wounded. Capt. Hardy now came to the cock-pit, to see his Lordship a second time, which was after an interval of about 50 minutes from the conclusion of his first visit. Before he quitted the deck, he sent Lieut. Hills to acquaint Admiral Collingwood with the lamentable circumstance of Lord Nelson's being wounded. Lord Nelson and Capt. Hardy shook hands again; and while the Captain retained his Lordship's hand, he congratulated him, even in the arms of Death, on his brilliant victory; 'which,' he said, 'was complete; though he did not know how many of the Enemy were captured, as it was impossible to perceive every ship distinctly. He was certain, however, of 14 or 15 having surrendered.' His Lordship answered, "That is well; but I bargained for 20;" and then emphatically exclaimed, "*Anchor*, Hardy, *anchor!*" To this the Captain replied, 'I suppose, my Lord, Admiral Collingwood will now take upon himself the direction of affairs.' "Not while I live, I hope, Hardy!" cried the dying Chief; and at that moment endeavoured ineffectually to raise himself from the bed. "No!" added he, "do you anchor, Hardy." Captain Hardy then said, 'Shall *we* make the signal, Sir?' "Yes!" answered his Lordship, "for, if I live, I'll anchor!" The energetic manner in which he uttered these his last orders to Capt. Hardy, accompanied with his efforts to raise himself, evinced his determination never to resign his command while he retained the exercise of his transcendant faculties, and that he expected Capt. Hardy still to carry into effect the suggestions of his exalted mind; a sense of his duty overcoming the pains of death. He then told Capt. Hardy "he felt that in a few minutes he should be no more!" adding, in a low tone, "Don't throw me overboard, Hardy!" The Captain answered, 'Oh no! certainly not!' "Then," replied his Lordship, "you know what to do*; and," continued he, "take care of my dear Lady Hamilton, Hardy; take care of my poor Lady Hamilton. Kiss me, Hardy." The Captain now knelt down, and kissed his cheek; when his Lordship said, "Now I am satisfied! thank God, I have done my duty!" Capt. Hardy stood for a minute or two in silent contemplation; he then knelt down again, and kissed his Lordship's forehead. His Lordship said, "Who is that?" The Captain answered, 'It is Hardy;' to which his Lordship replied, "God bless you, Hardy!" After this affecting scene, Capt. Hardy withdrew, and returned to the quarter-deck, having spent about eight minutes in this his last interview with his dying Friend.

"Lord Nelson now desired Mr. Chevalier, his Steward, to turn him upon his right side; which being effected, his Lordship said, "I wish I had not left the deck, for I shall soon be gone!" He afterwards became very low; his breathing was oppressed, and his voice faint. He said to Dr. Scott, "Doctor, I have *not* been a *great sinner*;" and, after a short pause, "*Remember*, that I leave Lady Hamilton and my daughter Horatia as a legacy to my Country; and," added he, "never forget Horatia!" His thirst now increased; and he called for "Drink, drink," "Fan, fan," and "Rub, rub," addressing himself in the last case to Dr. Scott, who had been rubbing his Lordship's breast with his hand, from which he found some relief. These words he spoke in a very rapid manner, which rendered his articulation difficult: but he every now and then, with evident increase of pain, made a greater effort with his vocal powers, and pronounced distinctly these last words: "Thank God! I have done my duty!" And this great sentiment he continued to repeat as long as he was able to give it utterance.

* "Alluding to some wishes previously expressed by his Lordship to Capt. Hardy respecting the place of his interment."

"He

"His Lordſhip became ſpeechleſs in about 15 minutes after Capt. Hardy left him. Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke, who had all along ſuſtained the bed under his ſhoulders (which raiſed him in nearly a ſemi-cumbent poſture, the only one that was ſupportable to him), forebore to diſturb him by ſpeaking to him; and when he had remained ſpeechleſs about five minutes, his Lordſhip's Steward went to the Surgeon, who had been a ſhort time occupied with the wounded in another part of the cock-pit, and ſtated his apprehenſions that his Lordſhip was dying. The Surgeon immediately repaired to him, and found him on the verge of diſſolution. He knelt down by his ſide, and took up his hand, which was cold, and the pulſe gone from the wriſt. On the Surgeon's feeling his forehead, which was likewiſe cold, his Lordſhip opened his eyes, looked up, and ſhut them again. The Surgeon again left him, and returned to the wounded, who required his aſſiſtance; but was not abſent five minutes when the Steward announced to him that 'he believed his Lordſhip had expired.' The Surgeon returned, and found that the report was but too well founded; his Lordſhip had breathed his laſt at 30 minutes paſt four o'clock; at which period Dr. Scott was in the act of rubbing his Lordſhip's breaſt, and Mr. Burke ſupporting the bed under his ſhoulders.

"From the time of his Lordſhip's being wounded till his death, a period of about two hours and 45 minutes elapſed; but a knowledge of the deciſive victory which was gained he acquired of Captain Hardy within the firſt hour and a quarter of this period. A partial cannonade, however, was ſtill maintained, in conſequence of the Enemy's running ſhips paſſing the Britiſh at different points; and the laſt diſtant guns that were fired at their van ſhips, that were making off, were heard a minute or two before his Lordſhip expired."

55. *Rays of Genius, collected to enlighten the Riſing Generation. By* Thomas Tomkins, Foſter Lane, London. 2 *vols.*

FOR theſe elegant volumes the Riſing Generation are indebted to a Veteran Sage, by whom their Fathers and Grandfathers have, for the laſt half century, been inſtructed in one of the moſt uſeful as well as ornamental parts of their education. The Penmanſhip of Mr. Tomkins has long been preeminently diſtinguiſhed; and the reputation of his good taſte will not be diminiſhed by the preſent volumes, which he ſhall himſelf introduce to the notice of our Readers:

"As, in early life, to collect valuable ſtores of knowledge, and to treaſure up wiſe obſervations, often prove the ſource of wealth and honour; the deſign of this publication is, by theſe means, not only to excite in youth a deſire for literary purſuits, but earneſtly to recommend the cultivation of thoſe virtuous affections, and of that refined taſte for the only true pleaſures of life, which cannot fail to ſecure to them the reſpect and eſteem of every friend to riſing merit. . . . . Whether we are deſigned to become candidates for public favour, or the more peaceful enjoyments of private life, we are equally bound to cultivate our underſtandings; that we may know and feel the bleſſing of ſteady principles, induſtrious habits, and univerſal philanthropy; for on theſe depend the proſperity and happineſs of every member of the community. . . . Dr. Johnſon, ever earneſt in directing youth to the nobleſt and moſt valuable acquirements, ſays, "Precepts, when contracted into ſentences, ſtrike the affections of youth, and conſequently are more eaſily retained; and a few uſeful ones, at hand, do more towards a virtuous life, than whole volumes of cautions that we know not where immediately to find."

The "Rays of Genius" are here concentered under a variety of uſeful diviſions; from which we ſhall ſelect, as a ſpecimen, Mr. Tomkins's Thoughts on "Public and Private Education;" a ſubject on which he may very fairly be ſuppoſed, "from long experience," to be "rendered wiſe."

"The good effects and great utility of early inſtruction are univerſally allowed; but a difference of opinion is ſometimes maintained, whether public or private education is the more beneficial. This ſubject has employed the pens of many ingenious writers, antient and modern: and although much has been ſaid in recommendation of private tuition, as being beſt adapted to form youth to virtuous habits, yet it is doubted whether the various paſſions and affections of human nature, as they begin very early to exert and diſplay themſelves, will, if not properly reſtrained and directed, have a fatal and unconquerable influence over the whole tenor of our lives. The reaſoning of parental affection and authority does not always ſucceed; and then propenſities of ſelf-will take ſo deep a root as never to be extirpated; and the youth, from indulgence, is too often made unhappy for life. Liberty unſeaſonably obtained is commonly intemperately uſed. Milton, in his Treatiſe of Education, very elegantly ſays, "Come with me, and I will conduct you to a hill-ſide, where I will point

point out to you the right path of a virtuous and noble education; laborious indeed at the firſt aſcent, but on every ſide ſo ſmooth, ſo green, ſo full of goodly proſpect and melodious ſounds, that the harp of Orpheus was not more charming."

"In public ſchools, the nature and affections of the ſoul have the faireſt exercile; equality is felt, friendſhips are formed, and improvement in literary fame, ſo honourable to our country, is purſued with moſt ſucceſs; the powers called forth into exertion from the influence of example, and idleneſs avoided by the fear of diſgrace and ſhame; the careleſs and obſtinate heart is led into willing obedience; and it is here youth are inſpired with an emulation which ſtirs them up with hopes of becoming worthy and diſtinguiſhed members of ſociety; and, if qualified for any high department, either in the great Council of the Nation, the Pulpit, or the Bar, attention and honour will accompany their eloquence. Nature is generally kind to induſtrious exertions; for, as every mind may be ſtrengthened by proper application, moſt young perſons are capable of ſhining in ſome ſcience or other. That a prominent example ſhould diſpirit others ſeems contrary to that almoſt inſtructive emulation which ſometimes electrifies the indolent, and kindles up even the dull, in the well-contested rivalſhips in our public ſchools. Sir Joſhua Reynolds, in his Diſcourſes, ſays, it is generally found, that a youth more eaſily receives inſtruction from the companions of his ſtudies, whoſe minds are nearly on a level with his own, than from thoſe who are much his ſuperiors; and it is from his equals only that he catches the fire of emulation, which will not a little contribute to his advancement. With proper guides to direct him, he travels through the moſt beautiful and fruitful regions of knowledge, the mind meanwhile gradually acquiring freedom, openneſs, and extent; and if he ſometimes find the way difficult, it is beguiled by having fellow-travellers, who keep an even pace with him; for each light diſpenſes a brighter luſtre by mixing its ſocial rays with thoſe of others.

"And thus the youth whom Education leads [peaceful meads,
Through Wiſdom's paths, and Virtue's
Though in his tender years he thoughtleſs play, [away;
Nor think his flow'ry Spring will paſs
Though trifling ſcenes and trifling toys amuſe,
Yet ſtill his courſe progreſſive he purſues.
Freſh ſtreams of knowledge all their ſtores impart, [heart;
Wealth to his mind, and goodneſs to his
Th' inſpiring force of excellence conceſt,
Bleſt in himſelf he renders others bleſt."

"A diſcerning youth perceives that courage, generoſity, and gratitude, command the eſteem and applauſe of all his companions; he cheriſhes, therefore, theſe qualities in his breaſt, and endeavours to connect himſelf in friendſhip with thoſe who poſſeſs them. He ſees, on the other hand, that meanneſs of ſpirit, ingratitude, and perfidy, are the objects of deteſtation. He ſhuns, therefore, all who diſplay any of thoſe odious qualities, and finds that the true ſources of gratification are the reſpect and affection of his teachers. Here he is neceſſitated to decide and to act for himſelf — his reputation among his companions depends ſolely on his own conduct. This gradually ſtrengthens his mind, inſpires firmneſs and a certain manlineſs of character, ſuperior to what appears in thoſe of the ſame age who are privately educated. It is of great importance, as Quintilian obſerves, that thoſe who are deſtined to occupy ſuperior ſtations in ſociety ſhould enjoy the benefits of an enlarged and liberal education; that they ſhould be furniſhed with every ſubſtantial and ornamental accompliſhment; and that thoſe who are intended for any particular profeſſion or employment ſhould be principally directed to ſuch ſtudies as are appropriated to their reſpective views; and, in every rank of life, an attention to the morals of youth ſhould be a primary object; for it is by an amiable diſpoſition, united with brilliant talents, that we ſecure the affection of our relatives, and the reſpect and eſteem of the world. May we not therefore conclude, that a young man will moſt aſſuredly become wiſer, and probably more virtuous, by public than by private education? for virtue conſiſts in action and in trial. And it has been the opinion of men of penetration into the genius and conduct of youth, that they attain to an exacter knowledge, both of themſelves and the world, in free and populous ſchools, than when confined to private tuition in retired life, where we too often ſee contracted an awkward timidity or an important ſelf-conceit, for which there is no other apology than the want of experience. To adviſe a man, unaccuſtomed to the eyes of the multitude, to mount a tribunal without perturbation; or tell him, whoſe life has paſſed in the ſhades of contemplation, that he muſt not be diſconcerted in receiving or returning the compliments of a ſplendid aſſembly; is to reaſon, and to endeavour to communicate by precept, that which only time and habit can beſtow. Theſe truths were poignantly felt by the worthy and ingenious Mr. Cowper, who freely owns, in his Letters (which, for eaſe and elegance, are equal to any the moſt celebrated in our language),

guage), that the want of resolution and manly confidence was a severe check to h a progress in life, and prevented his talents being called into action by a conspicuous and honourable appointment."

36. *A Letter, addressed to* Samuel Whitbread, *Esq. M. P. in Consequence of the unqualified Approbation expressed by him, in the House of Commons, of Mr.* Lancaster's *System of Education; the Religious Part of which is here shewn to be incompatible with the Safety of the Established Church, and, in its Tendency, subversive of* Christianity *itself. Including, also, some cursory Observations on the Claims of the* Irish Romanists, *as they affect the Safety of the Established Church. By* John Bowles, *Esq. (See p. 230.)*

"THE avowed object of Mr. Lancaster's plan, as it respects Religion, is, '*the formation of a Society under whose patronage* ALL *the youth in these* KINGDOMS *may be instructed to read their* BIBLES; and to impress on their memories the knowledge of those most essential parts which relate to the History and Theory of Christianity.' The Society which he proposes to establish is to include all denominations of professing Christians.—'Let me add,' says Mr. L. 'that a Society for this purpose should be established on general Christian principles, and on them only.'—It appears, however, that the method by which Mr. Lancaster proposes to unite all denominations of Christians in a Society for the Education of Youth is, to refrain from promoting, by means of such a Society, any religious opinions which are peculiar to any of those denominations, or about which they differ, and to inculcate those only in which they all agree.—With Mr. Lancaster's religious opinions, or 'creeds of faith,' I have no right to meddle; but I consider myself not only entitled, but bound to say, that the system of religious instruction proposed by him is highly objectionable in a religious, a moral, and a political view. It leads to consequences of which, I should hope, Mr. Lancaster is not aware, and which, if he were aware of them, he would most earnestly deprecate. One of those consequences is, that his system, if universally adopted, would tend to the subversion of Christianity itself. Strong as this assertion may appear, I pledge myself to prove that it is well founded.—Indeed, one would not willingly suppose that Mr. Lancaster would intentionally leave youth uninstructed in what he deems to be the essentials of Christianity. It must therefore be presumed that he considers the various denominations of Christians as agreeing in *essentials*, and differing only in *non-essentials*. But, in truth, the very reverse of this is the case. The subjects upon which the various denominations of Christians differ involve the very essentials of Christianity. They relate to matter of such high importance, that if all belief, and, consequently, all instruction, respecting them were excluded from a system of faith, that system could not, in any sense of the word, be denominated Christianity. A single example will suffice to prove the truth of this assertion. It is well known that one of the principal differences which have agitated the Christian world relates to the blessed Founder of our Religion, respecting whose person, character, and office, the most contradictory opinions have been strenuously maintained. Will Mr. Lancaster say that a person can be denominated a Christian, who has no belief whatever respecting the points in dispute between the sects who hold different opinions on the above subject? But, as Mr. Lancaster's proposed Society is to consist of all denominations of Christians, and as it cannot be reasonably expected that 'conscientious men should promote a religious opinion directly contrary to their own,' it necessarily follows, according to such a scheme, that the Trinitarian doctrine upon the subject in question is not to be inculcated, because it is 'directly contrary' to that maintained by Socinians, and *vice versâ*; and that, in relation to a matter which is palpably and necessarily fundamental in every possible system of Christianity, youth are not to form any belief whatever. But how can a person be called a Christian, who has no opinion or belief on the question, whether the Author of his Religion is an object of his adoration? Nay, how is he to attend any place of Christian worship, if he is ignorant whether he is to worship the Son as well as the Father? In relation to this most important and interesting subject, Mr. Lancaster, as I think most scripturally, says, '"To the name of Jesus all must bow, in mercy or in judgment.' But the youth to be brought up by his Society must not be taught *to bow to that name*; for, strange as it may appear, there is a sect of professing Christians who consider such adoration as idolatry. Indeed, all knowledge and belief upon the essential and fundamental doctrine above alluded to must, according to his plan of education, be withheld from youth, in order that Trinitarians and Unitarians may unite in a Society for general Education.—Thus it appears that the effect of Mr. Lancaster's system would be to make youth *Deists* rather than *Christians*; and that what he conceives to be *the broad basis of Christianity* is, in reality, so narrow, that no Christian, of *any* sect or persuasion, can stand upon it.

"That

'That one error is generally the parent of another, is a truth which is remarkably verified in Mr. Lancaſter's ſyſtem. The fundamental error of that ſyſtem, which conſiſts in ſuppoſing that the various ſects of profeſſing Chriſtians agree in eſſentials, and differ only in non-eſſentials, has led to a concluſion no leſs erroneous,—that the plan of religious education which Mr. Lancaſter propoſes to adopt will tend to produce the *moral* effects of Chriſtianity. This is a poſition which he aſſumes, and on which he reaſons with as much confidence as he could do if it were fully eſtabliſhed.—All this is undoubtedly very ſpecious; and its ſpecioufneſs has, I dare ſay, contributed much to the patronage which Mr. Lancaſter has received from the friends of good morals. But it is altogether built upon fallacy. It is founded on the ſuppoſition that an effect may be produced without its appropriate cauſe. Mr. Lancaſter ſays, 'When the fruits of Chriſtianity are produced, that man is evidently a diſciple of our bleſſed Lord.' But how are the fruits of Chriſtianity to be produced when the tree, of which thoſe fruits are the natural product, is not planted? It is true, according to Mr. Lancaſter's ſyſtem, a knowledge of the Divine precepts is to be inculcated; for he ſays, 'When obedience to thoſe precepts keeps pace with knowledge in the mind of any man, that man is a Chriſtian;' but he moſt unphiloſophically, as well as moſt untheologically, expects 'obedience' without the principle by which alone obedience can, in any caſe, be produced. That principle is faith. Leſt the truth of this poſition ſhould not be obvious to thoſe who have paid but little attention to the ſubject, ſome illuſtration of it may not be amiſs.—But before the mind can be ſenſible of the obligation to obedience, it muſt believe two things: firſt, that there exiſts, in the legiſlator, a right to command; and, ſecondly, that this right has been exerciſed by the promulgation of certain commands, which thereby aſſume the force of laws. Such belief is but another term for faith.—The law which is written in our hearts, even if we had no other, ſhould be carefully ſtudied by us, for the hand which wrote it is Divine. But when an *expreſs* revelation of the Divine Will has been made, our firſt duty, and that which is the baſis of every other, is, to endeavour, as far as our limited faculties will extend, to obtain a thorough acquaintance with it—not merely with the moral precepts by which we are commanded to regulate our practice, but with every thing which the Deity has been pleaſed to reveal to us reſpecting his own nature and attributes. Nothing that is thus revealed can be unimportant; and it would be the height of impiety ſo to conſider any communication from God. In this view, faith or belief, independently of its being the only ſpring of obedience, is itſelf a *moral* duty; and the want of it is of the very eſſence, as well as the main ſource, of vice: and this obſervation applies no leſs to the doctrinal parts of Scripture than to its moral precepts; for both are equally revealed by God. Indeed there is no ſubject upon which more ſtreſs is laid in the Scriptures than the importance of faith. Nor is there any upon which the Inſpired Writers diſplay more ſolicitude than the preſervation of it from error or hereſy. It is even repreſented by thoſe writers, when at once pure and productive of obedience, as the operative means of ſalvation. It is made the expreſs condition on which alone thoſe to whom the Revelation has been made can hope to be ſaved. And ſurely it ought not to be forgotten that the Chriſtian diſpenſation, as its fundamental doctrines are explained by our Church, and as they are believed by all Chriſtians who are known under the denomination of Orthodox, preſents to the mind and to the heart the moſt powerful and captivating motives to love as well as to obedience; that it operates upon our affections and our gratitude by the diſplay of a ſcheme of Divine goodneſs and mercy ſo marvellous, that, had it not been actually realized, and proved to be ſo, by indubitable evidence, it would far exceed all credibility; and that it thus binds us with the cords of love to a moſt conſcientious performance of our duty in all its parts. But the doctrinal parts of Scripture, and eſpecially thoſe which are generally conſidered as moſt eſſential, have given riſe to differences of opinion, and to controverſy; they muſt therefore be excluded from Mr. Lancaſter's plan of religious inſtruction, the object of which is to inſtruct youth only in 'the *uncontroverted* principles of Chriſtianity.' And thus it appears that the ſyſtem in queſtion is not only philoſophically falſe, inaſmuch as it leads to an expectation of Chriſtian obedience without Chriſtian faith, but alſo eſſentially immoral, ſince it would have the effect of bringing up youth as unbelievers, and conſequently in habitual 'diſobedience to the Divine Will, which is of the very eſſence of immorality or ſin *.'

As

* 'See 'An Hiſtorical View of the Riſe and Progreſs of Infidelity, with a Refutation of its Principles and Reaſonings, in a Series of Sermons, by the Rev. W. Van Mildert,

"As Mr. Lancaster expreſſly ſays, that the object which he recommends is, 'the formation of a Society under whoſe immediate patronage all the youth in theſe kingdoms may be inſtructed,' his plan, if its execution were to be commenſurate with its deſign, would lead to the extirpation of Chriſtianity in *theſe kingdoms*; in the place of which would be introduced an anomalous generalizing ſyſtem of Religion, which no exiſting ſect could conſent to denominate Chriſtianity. It is true, Mr. Lancaster farther propoſes 'to inſtruct youth to read their Bibles, and to impreſs on their memories thoſe moſt eſſential parts which relate to the Hiſtory and Theory of Chriſtianity.' But he will hardly venture to deny that they ſtand in much need of aſſiſtance to enable them *properly* to 'read their Bibles;' in which, we are told by high Authority, there are 'many things hard to be underſtood:' and we have ſeen that his plan is of ſuch a nature as to exclude the moſt eſſential parts of the 'Theory of Chriſtianity,' and conſequently to ſuppreſs the true and only efficient motives to the practice of its duties.—How ſhall a Society, conſiſting of all ſects of Chriſtians, determine which of thoſe ſects ought to have the preference, in the adoption of its religious tenets as a ſyſtem of education? How is ſuch a ſelection to be made? for it muſt be made if the youth to be inſtructed are to be educated as Chriſtians.—Mankind, conſidered as Chriſtians, in this country, which, with regard to the ſubject in diſcuſſion, is the higheſt *genus*, are, in the firſt place, diviſible into thoſe who belong to, and thoſe who diſſent from, the Eſtabliſhed Church; and the latter are ſubdiviſible into the various ſects of Separatiſts or Diſſenters from that Eſtabliſhment. But Mr. Lancaſter conſiders every claſs or denomination of Chriſtians as a ſect; and he moſt inaccurately applies that appellation to the Eſtabliſhment itſelf. According to his mode of claſſification, it is impoſſible to diſcover any principle by which the propoſed Society could be brought to concur in any one ſyſtem of Chriſtian Faith, with a view to the religious inſtruction of the youth patronized by them. For, conſidered as ſects, the various denominations of Chriſtians ſtand preciſely on the ſame footing with regard to each other; and it cannot be reaſonably expected that they ſhould recognize in any one of them the leaſt title to pre-eminence. But, conſidered as conſiſting of the Eſtabliſhed Church, and the various denominations of Diſſenters, properly called Sects, there are very obvious reaſons, to which I conceive Mr. Lancaſter, unleſs he avows himſelf hoſtile to the Church, muſt readily ſubſcribe, for aſſigning to the former ſuch a pre-eminence. It might, indeed, be regarded as a ſelf-evident propoſition, that when education is made '*a national concern*,' which, Mr. Lancaſter ſays, in the preſent inſtance, 'it ought to become,' the youth who partake of its benefits ought to be educated in the *National Church*. Inſtead, however, of relying on this propoſition as a maxim which cannot be controverted, I ſhall conſider it as a principle which ought to be eſtabliſhed.—If, therefore, Mr. Lancaſter's ſyſtem be really intended to be compatible with the ſafety of the National Church, it muſt be made ſubſervient to the propagation of the Faith of that Church; and indeed it muſt be founded on the principle, that *the youth who partake of its benefits muſt be brought up as members of the Eſtabliſhment*. In Scotland this ſyſtem is invariably acted upon; and no one ever thinks of deviating from it. In that country the education of the lower claſſes is a National concern, provided for by Legiſlative authority; and you, Sir, ſeem fully ſenſible of the great National benefits which a due attention to it has produced. But all the children ſo educated are brought up in the National Church, which, there, is *Preſbyterian*.—It cannot be juſtly pretended that the adoption of ſuch a principle would in the leaſt encroach upon parental rights; for, the object is, to ſupply the lamentable defects of parental education among the lower claſſes, the children of which are, as Mr. Lancaſter obſerves, 'left deſtitute of a ſuitable education.' The parents of ſuch children are as unqualified to give them a religious as any other kind of education; and by far the greater part of them are, as Mr. Lancaſter's experience muſt have convinced him, totally indifferent reſpecting the religious education of their offſpring. With regard even to the very few who feel any concern up-

Mildert, M. A. Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London,' vol. II. p. 192. I cannot ſuffer myſelf to advert to theſe Sermons without expreſſing, however feebly, the acknowledgments which, in common with the whole Chriſtian World, I owe to the Reverend Author, for one of the ableſt, moſt luminous, and moſt convincing refutations of the principles and reaſonings of Infidelity that ever iſſued from the preſs. In thus expreſſing myſelf, I beg leave to be underſtood as uttering, not merely my own opinion, but what I know to be the opinion of men who are beſt qualified to judge upon the ſubject. Earneſtly do I wiſh that every Infidel, nay, that every perſon who entertains any doubt about the great truths of Chriſtianity, would diligently peruſe this valuable work."

on

on this subject, and who wish their children to be brought up in a particular persuasion, if they would obtain for them the advantage of charitable instruction, they cannot reasonably expect any deviation, on their account, from the system of religious education which is adopted in the school where that advantage is bestowed. A conformity to such system is a necessary condition, on which alone they can hope to partake of the benefit of a charitable institution for the education of youth. Upon this principle all charity-schools are necessarily conducted, whenever religious instruction is one of their objects. But the above principle is, in the most striking manner, reasonable and necessary with regard to institutions of a *National* kind; in which, as has been shewn, no Faith but that of the *National* Church can be taught without danger to that Church, and consequently to the State. Surely, when the important object of supplying the deficiency of 'a suitable education' among the lower orders is made a *National* concern, that object ought to be pursued in such a manner as to be consistent with the general interests of the Country and the safety of its Establishments. — But where a National Religion is inseparably interwoven with the Constitution itself, and particularly when it breathes, as is the case in this country, a most mild and pure spirit of Universal Toleration, the friends of such an Establishment are surely not chargeable with any want of Christian charity if, while they secure, by all the means in their power, a full enjoyment of the rights of conscience to all who differ with them, they take the necessary means of securing also their own Establishment. On the contrary, if those who dissent from such an Establishment, while they enjoy such inestimable privileges, will not cordially assent to whatever is essential to its safety, they only subject themselves to the censure so justly and so forcibly applied by Mr. Lancaster to the 'sect-making spirit of Party;' and they would do well to imbibe the wish expressed by him, 'that the professors of Christianity would cultivate a spirit of unity, brotherly love, and peace; bearing one with another in love; avoiding all differences from party spirit; and, when they cannot unite in religious opinions, *their dissent would be with Christian meekness*, and respect to the opinions of others.'

"When I had written nearly thus far, I saw a publication, containing a reply, on the part of Mr. Lancaster, to the objections which have been urged against his system, under the catching title of 'An Appeal for Justice in the Cause of Ten Thousand poor and orphan Children, and for the Honour of the Holy Scriptures.' In this reply, which is one of the most desultory performances I have ever seen, is contained much illiberal and unfounded censure on two of the most distinguished characters of the present day: the one* an eminent Theologian, and a most able Champion of the Church; to whom that Establishment is indebted for having, on various occasions, most successfully vindicated her truly Apostolical Constitution, and her truly Orthodox Doctrines: the other† a Lady of distinguished talents, and, what is far better, of the soundest principles; who has contributed more than almost any other individual of these times to check the progress of Infidelity and Vice; and whose correct views of Christian education are particularly deserving of Mr. Lancaster's attention. Mr. Lancaster's main object in this publication seems to be, to vindicate himself against the charges brought against him by the above writers, by an appeal to the practice of his school, and a profession of his faith. He endeavours to shew that neither the former nor the latter justifies the charge of favouring a Deistical system of education. But the true question in issue relates neither to Mr. Lancaster's practice nor his particular belief, but merely to the system of education which he recommends to the Nation. This, as I trust I have satisfactorily shewn, is in substance a Deistical system; at least it certainly is not a Christian one. If his practice be not conformable with it, that circumstance evinces his own inconsistency, and thereby furnishes a conclusive argument against his system, by proving that upon experiment he found it not fit for practice. In such a case, he surely ought to have taken the earliest opportunity of publicly renouncing it, and of acknowledging his error. But, instead of doing this, he publishes edition after edition of his original work, in each of which his pernicious theory is repeated; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that, at the end of the sixth edition, from which the passages here cited are extracted, appears an advertisement of his 'Appeal to Justice,' which of course must have been published previously to the edition in question. Thus does he at the same time persist in promulgating an *Antichristian theory*, while he endeavours to vindicate himself from the charges which, *on that very account*, had been brought against him, by pleading that his *practice* and his *faith* are *Christian*. What is this

* "Rev. Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon of Sarum."

† "Mrs. Trimmer, author of 'The Guardian of Education,' and of many other valuable works."

but

but blowing hot and cold with the same mouth? Let it not, however, be supposed that the *practice* in his school, with regard to religious instruction, comes up to that standard which, for the reasons above stated, can alone be permitted to regulate a System of National Education*. It is far from sufficient for the purpose of instructing youth in the Faith of the Church. Mr. Lancaster intimates, indeed, that the Apostles'-Creed, with the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, are received in his school. But the Church has other Creeds besides that of the Apostles; she has also a Catechism; and these, though the learning of them is excluded from Mr. Lancaster's *practical* system, must, I conceive, be taught where education is carried on *as a National concern*. I am sorry to see, in this publication of Mr. Lancaster, some very malignant and indecent sneers against one of the Creeds of the Church (the Athanasian), on account of what are called its damnatory clauses; which at the same time he misrepresents, by applying the penalty expressed in those clauses to the *not comprehending or believing the whole of the Creed*. For what appears to me a most satisfactory explanation of the clauses in question, and one calculated to remove all the objections which have ever been urged against them, I refer Mr. Lancaster to the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine for February 1807.

"But, turning from a theory so pernicious, and a practice so defective, let us look forward with pleasing confidence to the protection which, it cannot be doubted, the Legislature is about to afford the Church against the danger to which she was exposed by the inconsiderate benevolence of Mr. Lancaster and his supporters. I trust, Sir, that effectual means will now be taken to secure the full operation of the principle, the necessity of an invariable adherence to which has, I flatter myself, been sufficiently proved; that, *when education is made a National concern, youth must be brought up as members of the National Church*. The necessity of a strict adherence to this principle is, at present, the more urgent, on account of the alarming success with which a wild and fanatical spirit is endeavouring, by the grossest abuse of toleration, to draw away the lower classes of the community from the Established Church. The genuine spirit of toleration consists in a full allowance, by the supreme Authority in the State, to all persons, of whatever religious persuasion, to worship their Maker according to the dictates of their own conscience; but the most complete enjoyment of this allowance does not require that persons, however unqualified, should be permitted to exercise the important functions of preachers and teachers. By the Toleration Act, 1 W. and M. c. 18, the Magistrates are bound to license all persons who apply to them at the quarter sessions for permission to exercise those functions. The consequence is, that many illiterate persons, in the very lowest stations of life, some of whom cannot even write their names, are so licensed; and they not only, by their fanatical rant, seduce great numbers from the Church, and from every other place of worship where sense accompanies devotion; but also, by their mischievous superstition, they not unfrequently drive their deluded followers to desperation, insanity, and even suicide. This evil has of late years been rapidly increasing; and to check its progress is an object which demands the serious consideration of the Legislature. As the abuse of whatever is excellent tends to its destruction, every true friend of toleration must be anxious to see so gross and mischievous an abuse of it, restrained by efficient remedies. What remedies should be applied for that purpose, this is not the place to enquire. It may not, however, be useless even here to observe, that one of the most operative causes of the evil complained of is *itinerancy*. For the discourses of most of those rhapsodists, who by their vehemence and vociferation draw together immense numbers, and estrange a large proportion not only of the lower but even of the middle orders from the Established Church, are so frothy, so extravagantly wild and absurd, and at the same time so destitute of variety and comprehension, that the uniform nonsense of a single preacher could not keep together a congregation for six weeks in any one place. Care is therefore taken, by an incessant change of these illiterate declaimers, to gratify the idle curiosity of their deluded followers with novelty of face and of gesticulation. This statement obviously suggests the expediency, and indeed the necessity, of imposing some restraints upon itinerancy, by restricting licensed preachers to particular congregations. This could not be considered as an hardship, since it would only place such preachers, with regard to the exercise

* "What such a system ought to be, in regard to religious instruction, may be seen by referring to a publication intituled 'A new and appropriate System of Education for the labouring People, elucidated and explained according to the Plan which has been established for the religious and moral Instruction of Male and Female Children admitted into the Free School, No. 19, Orchard Street, Westminster, &c. By P. Colquhoun, LL.D.'

exercise of their functions, upon the same footing with the ministers of the Established Church, and, indeed, with all *educated* ministers who officiate out of the Church. The right of conscience would in no respect be violated by a Legislative requisition, that each congregation should have its regular officiating minister, who should be required to make it appear, by proper testimonials, that he is desired to fill that station before he be permitted to assume it. And if, in addition, some evidence were required of a suitable education, and of a good moral character, before any one be permitted to become a religious instructor, such a regulation would evidently be for the benefit of those who are instructed, without any infringement upon the right of toleration. It ought also to be remembered, that the usefulness of the Church is greatly circumscribed, because care has not been taken to make the Establishment keep pace with the population of the country. The latter has increased in an astonishing degree, with scarcely any increase in the number of churches belonging to the former. The surplus population, which, in many places, cannot be accommodated at church (where, indeed, the accommodation of the lower orders is, alas! but little consulted), must be expected, if there exist any sense of Religion, to attend irregular places of worship. To supply this lamentable deficiency no mode would, perhaps, be at once so safe and so efficacious as the erection, under the superintendance of the Bishop of the diocese, of free churches, upon the model of that called Christ Church, at Bath; the whole area of which is allotted to the reception, *gratis*, of the lower orders, and which has the happiest effects in drawing away multitudes of that description from the empty and unprofitable declamation of Fanaticks. By the building of churches of this description, wherever they are wanted, a most effectual step would be taken, at once to promote the genuine influence of Religion, and to attach the mass of the people to the Established Church.

"But the actual state of Ireland furnishes a still more cogent reason for a steady adherence to this principle. In that country the Church, though it has long been in an alarming state of inferiority and weakness with regard to the proportionate number of her adherents, is daily losing ground and declining. Popery has there, of late years, increased, and it is still increasing, in a manner of which few persons have any suspicion. I am told, by a gentleman who has taken incredible pains to inform himself, by means of personal observation, on this interesting subject, that the Protestants, who in the year 1731 constituted more than one third of the population of Ireland, do not now amount to one fifth; in which are included a considerable number who dissent from the Established Church. On the other hand, the Romanists, who are to the Protestants collectively more than four to one, and whose relative numbers are constantly increasing, by means of those arts of proselytism which they have ever been so prone to exercise, are systematically endeavouring, with all the aid which they can derive from numbers, union, zeal, and confidence, to get rid of all the restrictions and disabilities by which they are excluded from a full and complete participation of power with the members of the Protestant Establishment. Such is the real object of those claims to which is most insidiously applied the term *Catholic Emancipation*; a term expressive of as gross a falsehood as language is capable of conveying, since it intimates that millions of persons, on each of whom has descended the inestimable inheritance of British liberty, stand in need of Emancipation.

"As my object in taking up my pen was by no means of a personal or party nature, I refrain from animadverting more directly on the conduct of the late Ministers, on the occasion which has properly excited so deep and universal an interest. But I must be allowed the liberty of observing, that the reserve which those Ministers claimed, and which has more immediately led to their dismission, appears to me in no other light than the reservation of a right to advise His Majesty, at any future time, to dispense with the sacred obligations which are imposed upon him by his Coronation Oath.

"Let us hope, Sir, that this important question will not be again argued on grounds which imply any doubt of the propriety of those scruples by which the Royal Mind has been actuated on a late occasion. That those scruples are entitled to the utmost respect, and that the firmness of his Majesty, in acting up to them, deserves the highest admiration, are truths which no one ventures to dispute. But it is no less indisputable, that the judgment of our beloved Sovereign, on this occasion, was as correct as his conduct was firm, or his mind conscientious; and that, in resisting the claims which have been so unwarrantably pressed upon him, he has afforded a most *seasonable* support to the Established Church, and, thereby, has nobly sustained the exalted character of—DEFENDER OF THE PROTESTANT FAITH."

57. *Address to the Professors of Physick and Surg* ... *the Cities of* London *and* Westminster,

Weſtminſter, *propoſing the Inſtitution of a Society for inveſtigating the Cauſe, Symptoms, and Cure of the* Hydrophobia.

WHEN we reflect that this dreadful diſeaſe remains "the *Opprobrium Medicorum*," no remedy having yet been found ſucceſsful, either to cure, prevent, or mitigate the horrid malady, we cannot but applaud the motives of the preſent Addreſs, which was originally propoſed at a Meeting of the London Medical Society in 1789.

58. *Caſes and Cures of the* Hydrophobia, *ſelected from "The Gentleman's Magazine;" containing many curious and intereſting Accounts relative to that moſt alarming Malady.*

"THE Compiler has been induced to publiſh, in a collective form, the following Papers, ſelected from the Gentleman's Magazine, from the earlieſt commencement of that work to the preſent period, with a view to enable the Publick to draw ſome uſeful concluſions from the numerous facts and ſingular accounts which they contain."

Theſe extracts extend from 1735 to 1805; and contain many intereſting facts, well worth the public attention.

59. *But Which? or, Domeſtic Grievances of the* Wolmore *Family. By the Author of* "Leopold." *In Two Volumes.*

THE title of this Novel, we confeſs, excited our curioſity rather than our expectations, and proves the juſtice of one of its own quotations, "What's in a name? That which we call a roſe, by any other name would ſmell as ſweet." In truth, we feel ourſelves indebted to the curioſity *But which?* inſpired for a few hours of as much entertainment as we remember to have derived, for a long time, from this kind of reading. The ſtory is ſimple, and, unlike thoſe of the generality of Novels, chiefly confined to middle life.

Sir Roland Wolmore, a man who, having by induſtry accumulated a large fortune, becomes penurious, ambitious, and fretful, in the decline of life marries a very young lady; from whom he ſoon after ſeparates, by mutual conſent, only exacting a promiſe, that the infant whoſe birth is ſhortly expected ſhall be immediately conſigned to his care. Accordingly, on hearing of his lady's *accouchement*, he haſtens to her dwelling, and demands his child; when *two* are produced, one of which, he is aſſured, is his own, and that the other as certainly is not; but that he is to take his choice. Determined not to be outwitted, he carries off both; ſoon growing weary of his bargain, however, he ſends them back to the houſe from which he took them, but finds it abandoned by the late inhabitant, of whom he can diſcover no trace. During many years his heart is rent by vexation and uncertainty reſpecting the children, both of whom, nevertheleſs, he educates in a ſtyle ſuitable to the fortune to which one of them may poſſibly be ſome day entitled.

The other prominent characters are, a Mr. Iſaac Wolmore, brother to Sir Roland; and Charles, one of the children before-mentioned. Of the former of theſe we feel it our duty to ſpeak in terms of warm approbation; and it is a duty that we always perform with pleaſure, but more particularly when, as in the preſent inſtance, Morality and Nature go hand in hand. Indeed, throughout the ſtory, every character is well preſerved; even thoſe who have little to do, do that little well; and the queſtion, *But which?* is not ſolved till very near the end of the work.

We are uninformed, and the title-page does not aſſiſt us in aſcertaining the ſex of the Author; but we do not heſitate to ſay, that this little work can do no diſcredit to the head or the heart of either male or female.

60. *Introduction au Lecteur* François: *ou, Recueil de Pièces choiſies; avec l'Explication des Idiotiſmes, et des Phraſes difficiles, qui s'y trouvent. Par* Lindley Murray, *Auteur d'une Grammaire* Angloiſe, &c.

"THE Compiler of the *Lecteur François* has been frequently ſolicited to publiſh a work which might ſerve as an Introduction to that performance, and be calculated for the uſe of perſons who are beginning to learn the French language. He has therefore produced this little volume, which is compoſed of extracts from French writers of reputation, who are diſtinguiſhed by the propriety and uſefulneſs of their ſentiments; the lively and intereſting nature of the ſubjects on which they treat; and by the ſimplicity, correctneſs, and perſpicuity, of their ſtyle and compoſition. . . . . In the Appendix to this ſelection of pieces, the Compiler has given the meaning, in Engliſh, of the idiomatical and difficult phraſes which are contained in the book."

The larger work was "compoſed of extracts from a great variety of the firſt claſſical

claſſical writers of the Auguſtan age of French Literature;" and we with pleaſure obſerve, that in every part of the preſent performance, as well as of the *Lecteur François*, the Author has paid great attention to the morals of the ſtudent. Not a ſentiment has been admitted which can hurt the moſt delicate mind; and in many of the pieces Piety and Virtue are placed in the moſt amiable and attractive points of view.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The venerable Biſhop of Dromore's edition of Surrey's Poems will ſoon be publiſhed, with a Gloſſary under his Lordſhip's ſuperintendance, by a gentleman well known to the poetical world.

Dr. Percy, nephew of the Biſhop, is preparing a Fourth Volume of the "Reliques of Antient Engliſh Poetry."

Mr. S. Woodburne has in a ſtate of forwardneſs 100 Views of Churches in the neighbourhood of London, with deſcriptions deduced from the beſt authorities.

The Rev. G. S. Faber, author of a Diſſertation on the Prophecies, is preparing for the preſs a work on the Reſtoration of Iſrael, and the Deſtruction of Antichriſt.

An Hebrew Bible, with an Engliſh verſion placed literally and interlineally over it, is about to be publiſhed, as the firſt ſtep towards forwarding the education of Jewiſh children, and teaching the ſacred language with the ſame facility and accuracy as any other tongue.

An intereſting tale, deſcriptive of the manners of the fifteenth century, written by the late Mr. Strutt, is preparing for publication.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

T. W. "wiſhes to ſuggeſt a hint to Authors, on the prevailing mode of publiſhing in ponderous expenſive Quartos, where, in moſt caſes, it might be done quite as elegantly in a much leſs expenſive way. He thinks that it is in general impolitic and unpopular; as it places ſuch publications out of the reach of by far the greater number of readers. Though a Quarto may be ſaid to be a more *ſtately form* for libraries (and it may, by-the-bye, gratify the opulent to exclude from the firſt treat the common herd of readers), yet ſtill (our Correſpondent affirms) it is not the moſt *elegant form*. If it muſt be ſomething more pompous than a common book, a Royal Octavo he thinks the moſt elegant ſize, and the page in more agreeable proportion, eſpecially for Poetry." To this Correſpondent we ſhall only obſerve, that he will probably ſoon ſee the Two Works he laſt enquires after reprinted in Octavo; but that the printing of modern Books, in the firſt inſtance, in Quarto, becomes, to the Bookſeller, a matter of abſolute neceſſity, from the high prices in moſt caſes expected by able Authors.

T. M. refers A Constant Reader (vol. LXXV. p. 1006) to the "Repertory of Arts," vol. XV. p. 411, for an extract from a Memoir on a Method of painting with Milk, by Cadet de Vaux, from the "Decade Philoſophique;" which he ſuppoſes is the cheap paint enquired after. A more accurate method, alſo, of making this paint, he conceives, will be found in Parkinſon's "Chemical Pocket Book," 3d edition, p. 225. He has tried both methods; and could not make the firſt ſucceed, owing, he ſuppoſes, to the proportion of ingredients being inaccurately ſtated. The ſecond method, or that contained in Parkinſon's work, was found to anſwer very well, though certainly inferior to Oil-painting.

The numerous Queries of Indagator, reſpecting Mr. *Tyſney*, will receive their beſt anſwer at the fountain-head, the *Heralds College*.—To the ſame authentic ſource of information we alſo refer Mr. Edgar Wyl, for the Family of *Kemp*; and alſo "A Conſtant Reader," for the relationſhip of the family of *Surtees*.

An Occasional Correspondent aſks, "Can thoſe Ladies who are Noblemen's daughters, and ſtyled *Honourable*, retain the title of Honourable with the name of the Gentleman that they marry, if he is not likewiſe Honourable?"—His other Queries will beſt be anſwered by ſome Herald.

H. W. (of *Gainſborough*) may be ſure of completing his *Collection*, if he applies to Meſſ. Taylor and Co. Warwick-ſquare.

The obſervations of Amicus Omnibus, on the *Slave Trade*, are extremely juſt; but the dye is caſt, and argument is now no longer of any avail.

A Valetudinarian aſks, "In what part of the Weſt of England are to be found combined the warmeſt and leaſt humid air, and the drieſt ſoil?"

We have not ſeen the Prophecy noticed by Philalethes, as "handed about among the credulous Diſciples of *Brothers* and *Johanna Southcott*;" but ſuppoſe it to be ſome ſilly imitation of Dr. Johnſon's well-known "Marmor Norfolcienſe;" or perhaps it is that very Inſcription.

S. N. does not ſeem aware that Academical Degrees are often conferred *ad eundem*. In the particular inſtance he alludes to, any one of the Bookſellers he mentions would readily ſatisfy him.

A Young Divine will find, in almoſt every Almanack, that the Stamp he enquires after is 6*l*.

Amicus has our beſt thanks.

Mr. Lysons on *Bedfordſhire*, in our next.

POEMS

POEMS *for the* ANNIVERSARY *of the* LITERARY FUND, *at* Freemasons Hall, April 18, 1807.

I. *Written and Recited by* WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD*, *Esq.*

TO ease the pangs of Penury and Pain,
The cause of slighted Merit to maintain;
To save the letter'd Victim from despair,
Was first your motive, and is still your care.
Time, which destroys, matures your virtuous plan, [Man;
That while it succours ne'er degrades the
Exposes not the Object of Relief,
But spares his feelings, while it ends his grief!
'Tis yours that soothing comfort to impart,
That winnows sorrow from the bursting heart;
Bids pining Talents hope for better days—
Cheer'd by your bounty, foster'd by your praise! [Fire,
As smould'ring Ashes dull the brightest
So cold Neglect leaves Genius to expire—
But let the breath of Praise begin to blow,
The sparks re-kindle, and the embers glow;
The renovated flame attracts the sight,
And All is Splendour, which before was Night! [thinking Mind,
Look through the World, and to the
How few deserve the envy of Mankind!
Some toil for Wealth, which, gain'd, they can't enjoy,
For fears of Poverty their peace destroy;
No gen'rous warmth their sordid breasts can fire,
Their Idol Gold—their Passion to acquire!
While some of Riches vain, of Fashion proud,
Can only live when flatter'd by the Crowd:
To shine a Meteor in the Vulgar's eyes,
The gaze of Fools, and pity of the Wise!
In glitt'ring pomp to dazzle and betray,
The painted Insects of a Summer's day!
Their lives not fated to a second Morn,
But doom'd to perish almost soon as born!
And can such gaudy Butterflies be priz'd,
While modest Genius famishes and dies?
While many an Otway meets an Otway's fate,
Admir'd in vain—assisted when too late!
While Barry's pencil scarcely yielded bread,
Though Science mourns the British Raphael dead! [attend—
The sorrowing Arts their Favourite's hearse
Yet Barry living found the World no Friend!
Let not the Sons of Vanity, and Pride,
The starving Author's poverty deride;
In life, perhaps, neglected he may roam,
Without a Friend, a Comfort, or a Home!
Though dull Obscurity his days o'ercast,
Yet Time does justice to his Fame at last;
And many a Bard, a Moralist, a Sage,
Survive the memory of their thankless Age!
For when corroding Time in dust shall mould
The Muse's Votary, and the Slave of Gold,
The wretched Miser to the grave descends,
And with his wealth his worthless story ends:
Not so the Man, who rich alone in mind,
Bequeaths his All—his Talents, to Mankind! [tread
When Genius dies, Oblivion does not
With heavy footsteps on the Poet's head;
Some spark will rise immortal from his urn,
To light the lamp which shall for ever burn!
Some portion of that pure æthereal flame
Aspiring mounts to Heav'n from whence it came!
While grosser matter seeks its native Earth,
Alike unnotic'd in its Death, or Birth.
What made Columbus unknown Seas explore, [fore?
Where never ven'trous Man had fail'd before?
Where Death appear'd in ev'ry form most dire,
In famine, whirlwinds, elemental fire!
'Twas Fame!—that Star, by which all Heroes steer,
Embodied hope, and banish'd ev'ry fear!
What makes the British Flag triumphant ride,
From Plata's† rivet to Byzantium's tide?
Where the proud Hellespont opposed in vain ‡ [rules the Main!
That Power, which awes the Land, and
What made Great Nelson ev'ry danger brave,
To fix Britannia's Empire on the Wave?
What made him,—rich in honours, still pursue,
And keep bright Glory ever in his view?
What cheer'd the dying Hero's latest breath?
But shouts of Vict'ry in the hour of Death!
But Love of Fame!—that gen'rous, Patriot fire, [spire;
That noble Minds to noblest Deeds in-
The ruling Passion of the truly Great,
Which makes amends for all the ills of Fate!
And where's the false Philosopher would try [eye?
To chase this splendid vision from the
To sink in apathy the ardent Mind,
And banish Patriot feelings from Mankind!
When Love of Country ceases to inspire,
And unregarded burns the hallowed fire;

* Being the Eleventh Anniversary Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for the Literary Fund.

† The storming Monte Video in the river Plata.

‡ The forcing the Dardanelles, and overawing Constantinople.

That

That Nation ſoon will haſten to decay,
The Traitor's plunder, or th' Invader's prey!
When ſelfiſh Principles its place ſupply,
Nip'd in the bud the gen'rous Virtues die;
No Glory lures the Hero to the Wave,
No Laurel blooms upon the Soldier's Grave!
And the firm Champion of the Public Cauſe
Neglected lives, and dies without applauſe.
May Britons ſtill that fatal error ſhun,
By which deluded Nations were undone!
Let All who hold the Pen, or wield the Spear,
At England's call, in England's cauſe appear!
The ſacred ſummons none will dare refuſe,
And foremoſt ſhould be found each Britiſh Muſe!
When cruſh'd beneath the Tyrant's galling chain,
Afflicted millions dar'd not to complain;
And while reduc'd to that degraded ſtate,
Were forc'd to praiſe the Object of their hate!
This Country, in his vain and proſperous hour,
Defied his Malice, and curtail'd his Power;
Taught Europe firſt to make the Sword her ſhield,
And brave the hated Upſtart in the Field.
Though Kingdoms ſunk beneath the Deſpot's ſtroke,
His Sword was ſhiver'd by the Britiſh Oak!
With undiminiſh'd ſtrength, and matchleſs form,
Its head ſhall riſe ſuperior to the ſtorm;
'Gainſt which in vain the Tyrant's rage is hurl'd—
The mighty Bulwark of a ſuff'ring World!
Th' Imperial Alexander, Great as Wiſe,
From realms remote to Europe's ſuccour flies;
Before his face, where Sun-bright Honour ſhines,
The Pallid Star of guilty France declines!
His gallant Troops, by Ruſſian Nelſon led,
Pour dreadful vengeance on the Spoiler's head,
Who, lower'd in pride, and baffled by defeat,
From plunder'd Poland makes a baſe retreat!—
Then let the Pen enforce this ſacred truth,
And write it early on the Heart of Youth;
A theme all worldly leſſons far above,
That their firſt Duty is their Country's Love!
Teach them that freeborn Empires ſink or riſe,
As Men this Duty honour, or deſpiſe—
Teach them with Loyal Zeal to guard The Throne,
Convinc'd their Monarch's Intereſts are their own.
Parties, by turns, may triumph, or may fall,
But England's Welfare is above them all!
Whoever rules, no change the Patriot knows—
He loves his Country, and deteſts her Foes!

II. *By* Henry-James Pye, *Eſq. P. L.*
Recited by Aaron Graham, *Eſq.*

AS when the ſtream, by caſual fountains fed,
Firſt guſhes from the cavern's moſſy bed,
Daſhing from rock to rock the ſcanty rill,
With no luxuriant herbage cloaths the hill;
Yet when increaſed the ampler current flows,
Each bordering mead with deeper verdure glows;
Its lingering waves thro' painted valleys glide,
And Health and Plenty deck its flowery ſide;
So when at firſt a kind and generous few,
Celeſtial Charity's ambroſial dew
O'er the neglected Sons of Learning ſhed,
Sooth'd the ſwol'n breaſt, and rear'd the drooping head,
Small were the boons, and caſual the relief,
Their ſcanty ſource could yield to Letter'd Grief.
Till liberal Britain ſaw their godlike aim,
And fann'd with fav'ring breath the riſing flame;
Joining the efforts of the Patriot Band,
With ſympathetic heart, and gen'rous hand.
Till far and wide the genial zeal extends,
And Science triumphs in her num'rous friends.
See firſt, and greateſt, in our records ſhine,
The Princely Heir of Brunſwick's Royal Line;
And grateful Science hails with proud acclaim
The Patron of her Sons in George's name.
Nobles of yore, that Britain's annals grace,
Stateſmen, and Warlike Chiefs, a patriot race:
And thoſe whom Commerce crowns, with liberal hand,
Their wealth, the glory of a proſperous land,
In Learning's cauſe with liberal zeal unite,
And aid of riſing Truth the radiant light.
And lo! one glorious Friend, tho' low he lie,
Tho' the dark ſhades of Death have veil'd his eye;
Allied to him whoſe active ſpirit ſaw,
'Mid Heaven's ſtupendous orbs, th' Eternal's Law;
Thro' boundleſs ether traced their wond'rous way,
Or careful analyz'd the ſolar ray;
With bounteous hand a ſplendid gift beſtows,
At Newton's * name again fair Science glows:
Nor ever ſhall the virtuous and the brave
Regret the boons to Letter'd Worth they gave.
On that for endleſs fame the brave rely,
"The Muſe forbids the virtuous man to die!"

* Mr. Newton, a collateral deſcendant of Sir Iſaac, has lately bequeathed a legacy of nearly 5000*l.* to the uſe of the Literary Fund. Of this benevolent gentleman an account ſhall ſoon be given.

Illum'd

Illum'd by Science from the face of Heav'n,
I see the murky shades of Ignorance driv'n,
Dark Prejudice forsake th' enlighten'd shore,
And Persecution wave her rod no more;
Slavery, who never trod Britannia's plains,
Shall fly from ev'ry soil where Britain reigns;
Mourn with dejected eye her iron yoke
Dash'd on the dust, her scourge vindictive broke.
"While the freed Libyan, in his native groves,
"Reaps his own fruits, and woos his sable loves."
Wild Superstition too, with Gorgon face,
No more shall Truth's celestial form debase; [dream
Wak'd from the gloom of Folly's frantic
By pure Religion's bright unsullied beam;
And the mild precepts of a faith divine,
By human weakness unobscur'd, shall shine.

Such Britain's hopes; but see a Giant Power [low'r;
On Britain's hopes with brow malignant
Proud in Colossal bulk elate it stands,
And shakes a mace o'er Europe's trembling lands. [smiles
Sated with human gore, its fiend-like
Vindictive glare on these devoted Isles.
Britons, arouse—No safety can ye know,
But from the fall of this injurious foe.
Is there a father, husband, lover, here,
Holds female charms, and female honour dear?
Is there a Patriot, fir'd with sacred flame,
For Albion's weal, and Freedom's holy name?
Firm in the front of battle let him stand,
The aweful sword of Justice in his hand;
Hurl bolts of vengeance on Oppression's head, [dead.
While living honour'd, and rever'd when
From Caledonia's pine-clad mountains hoar,
The rugged nurse of hardy chiefs of yore;
From Erin's verdant seats, which Valour fills; [hills;
From Cambria's lowly dales and tow'ring
From fertile England's wide-extended plains, [reigns;
In power supreme where Agriculture
Ye ardent warriors pour a sweeping flood,
And fearless meet the refluent tide of blood.
For should the force of Northern armies fail, [prevail,
Should Gallia's arms o'er Russia's hosts
Then winds and waves could only waft them o'er [shore.
To meet disgrace and death on Albion's

*** *Mr.* Birch's *Poem in our next.*

Translation of the Italian Sonnet in our last,

ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL PAOLI;

Who departed this Life the 5th Day of February, 1807, in the 83d Year of his Age.

TO Heaven Paoli's spirit wings its flight,
And with heroic patriots fits on high:
See Virtue, Faith, Beneficence, unite, [sky.
T' escort their owner to the empyreal
While we lament his loss in plaintive tears,
Nor more behold his form benign again;
No more the list'ning ear attentive hears
That voice, which charm'd it thro' his lengthen'd reign.

Thy parent, Corsica, and England's friend:
In prosp'rous fortune none was more serene,
None in adversity more firm was seen;
So sweetly did the virtues in him blend.
Mortal, reflect! his virtues imitate,
If thou wouldst live with him, in his exalted state. M.

To the Memory of the late Mr. GEORGE DUBOURG, *of* Great Titchfield Street, *Professor of Geography, &c. who died the 22d of August,* 1806, *esteemed and lamented by a numerous and respectable Acquaintance.* (See vol. LXXVI. p. 878.)

LET splendid trophies, and the marble bust,
Proudly proclaim the mighty hero's dust;
The black escutcheon, gorgeous, plac'd on high,
In gloomy pomp, attract the vagrant eye;
To grace the shrine, let chisel'd laurels rise,
With mimic angels, pointing to the skies!
The art of sculptors may the great bestow,
And deck their graves with mockery of woe:
More valued be fair Nature's genuine tear,
From the font springing of the heart sincere, [thine,
Such as of late to know, DUBOURG, was
Flow'd in soft sorrow o'er thy holy shrine;
When with slow steps thy friends, with grief impress,
In solemn silence round thy body prest;
Departed worth with anguish'd looks deplor'd, [ador'd!
With streaming eyes Heav'n's awful pow'r
This simple tribute thee more honor'd far,
Than if thy tomb the pageantry of war
Had wide pourtrayed, with meretricious art,
To wake emotions foreign to the heart;
Thy virtues living relatives attest!
Thy worth exists in ev'ry kindred breast!
Ev'n may *this stone* to distant times proclaim [name!
The sweet remembrance of thy honor'd

Newington Butts. G. H. T.

ON

ON THE DEATH OF A BEGGAR.

WHEN the rude Winter's blaſt blew keen,
And nought ſave froſt and ſnow was ſeen,
To dreſs the unfriendly waſte;
When traveller, depreſs'd by cold,
Sought, 'croſs the bleak and barren wold,
His home with double haſte;—

When Night, with ſcowling blacken'd ſky,
Which ſhew'd ſome angry tempeſt nigh,
Dethron'd the parting Day;
Abject—forlorn—with ghaſtly look—
Benumb'd—oppreſs'd—byfriend forſook—
A wretched Beggar lay.

His ſhelter, Heaven,—his bed, the ſnow;
Attendants,—Horror—Famine—Woe;—
Denial at his ſide;
Till ſtruggling Life, compell'd to fly,
Gave Tyrant Death the victory;
And, Chriſtians, thus he died*!

O Charity! thou genial friend,
Couldſt thou no timely ſuccour lend,
To ſave him from the grave?
Couldſt thou repel, with icy heart,
Diſtreſs's pity-piercing dart,
And hear the hunger'd crave?

Ah, no! methinks I now deſcry
Thy gilded hand, and ſorrow'd eye,
Relieve the poor diſtreſs'd;
But tell to ſtrangers, pr'ythee tell,
Where, unobſerv'd, thou lov'ſt to dwell,
To make the hapleſs bleſs'd.

Tooting. W. T.

MRS. DIDIER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS;
Spoken at the Bath *Theatre, Feb.* 17, 1807.

"CAN none remember, nay, I know
all muſt," [juſt,
When the great Siddons gave her reaſons
For quitting thoſe whoſe approbation drew
Her wond'rous merits firſt to public view.
Three reaſons only could that prop unfix,
Whilſt dame DIDIER, alas! has *ſixty-ſix*;
Look in my face, and there too plain appears
Th' unerring mark of *ſix and ſixty* years.
My reaſons are not little girls and boys,
Their doating parents' anxious cares and joys, [of crimes)
But twelve long months (of good deeds or
Repeated over *ſix and ſixty* times!
Though I might boaſt that many a comic brother
Has of this theatre long hailed me—*Mother!*
Nay, whilſt we've Garricks infantile and raw, [*mamma!*
I may be term'd this ſtage's—*Grand-*
Twice twenty years ago my lot was caſt—
Here ſhould my ſcenes of future life be paſt;
And 'tis with pride and gratitude I own,
A happier fortune few have ever known.
When firſt you ſaw me, by your partial aid, [play'd;
The romping Girls—pert Chambermaids I
And oft, transform'd by elegant attire,
Beg'd you her court-bred Ladyſhip admire!
Ah! then my vanity would not refuſe
The higheſt efforts of the Comic Muſe—
Your *Townleys*, *Teazles*, *Roſalinds* ſo gay.
I had preſumption, gentle friends, to play;
But ne'er did *this* ambition reach my heart,
I never *ſquinted* through a tragic part.
'Tis "long experience only makes us
ſage"— [ſtage;
By that we find our level on the
In homely parts, with ſimple Nature's aims,
Aſhfield, and other ruſticated Dames,
Aunt Heidelbergs and Matrons in brocades,
Your *Malaprops* and antiquated Maids,
My *forte* I ſtruck on—and, with exultation,
Your laugh I conſtrued into approbation.
A few more years, ſhould health continue ſtill, [fill;
This humble ſphere I yet perhaps might
But "bleſt Retirement, friend to life's decline," [ſign;
Bids me my labours and their fruits reContent with pittance early toil has made,
The frugal ſavings of your generous aid.
Deem not my heart inſenſible, or cold,
That I no cambric handkerchief unfold,
With boſom throbbing, and with faultering ſpeech, ſeech;
Your kind indulgence for this ſtep beThis face I ne'er the form of woe could teach;
Nor do I think, with arrogance and pride,
That this my place can never be ſupplied!
I'm pleas'd to leave you thus brim-full of glee, [me free;
You muſt be *pleas'd* your bounty makes
My worthy MANAGERS, whoſe gentle ſway
Made forty winters one bright holiday,
Muſt too be *pleas'd* that an old ſervant goes
From anxious toiling to her eve's repoſe;
And with her faithful mate can thus retire,
Where Thrift has pil'd, and Leiſure trims their fire; [tervene,
Where life's rude cares no more may inTo mar their STUDIES for—ANOTHER SCENE. W. MEYLER.

Anniverſary Ode on the Death of CHRIST, *for* EASTER, 1807.

By JOHN STOYLE, *Lieut. Royal Navy.*

THE vernal ſeaſon teems with joy,
While tidings brought by records true,
Shall ſtill by fleeting time employ
Exalted themes for ever new.
Enſhrin'd in living light, th' angelic choir
Attunes the harp ſymphonious to each lay:

The

---

* He poſitively died, for want of neceſſary food, in the neighbourhood of Tooting.

The Saviour's triumphs ſtill new ſtrains inſpire, [diſplay
And through the radiant ranks in heaven
New tokens of his love ſincere,
His dying love to man.
With grateful hymns they ſtill revere
His high myſterious plan. [feet,
Lowly they caſt their crowns before his
In worſhip due to God in perſons three;
Then, crown'd, awake harmonious concord ſweet,
Such as bleſt voices raiſe to extacy;
"For thou alone art worthy," they exclaim,
"All glory to receive in everlaſting fame."

His memorable day's return,
Ye ranſom'd nations, greet with awe;
For him yon Orb of Day did mourn
In dark ſuſpence; while Nature's Law
In ſympathy recoil'd. Th' impending ſhock [fled:
Seem'd charg'd with news of Light for ever
For, by its power, the firm ſepulchral rock [dead.
Its barriers burſt, and rous'd the ſleeping
Well might celeſtial Orbs expreſs
Deep anguiſh at the ſight,
The LIGHT HIMSELF, in deep diſtreſs,
Was veil'd in ſhades of night.
Yet ſoon is paſt this deed of deepeſt dye;
Fair Nature once again her taſk reſumes,
And feels her healing God.—The azure ſky,
With renovated light, celeſtial blooms.
Remorſe and anguiſh ſeize the rebel hoſt,
And Satan ſadly mourns his boaſted empire loſt.

"'Tis finiſh'd," our great Captain ſaid,
(O Death, reſign thy fever'd ſpear,)
He meekly bows his ſacred head,
And heavenly powers the tidings bear
To ſhores immortal, where the Realms of Peace
Inſpire each ſoul, and all its powers refine.
"Thy reign, O powerful Conqueror, ne'er ſhall ceaſe,"
Omnipotence proclaims. In pomp divine,
Jehovah has a throne prepar'd
On high at his right hand;
And all in heaven or earth declar'd
Subdued to thy command.
Then reign for ever, O triumphant King!
For ever reign! In yon ethereal void
May I thy ſecond coming gladly ſing,
And ſee Man's laſt dread foe by thee deſtroy'd, [mourn'd,
There may I ſee thoſe friends, whom late I
Diſplay the ſpotleſs robe of white by thee adorn'd.

Yet, ere this awful day appears,
That ſhall thy banners wide unfold,
Thy power on earth each boſom cheers;
And man 's no more exchang'd for gold.
The Sun of Righteouſneſs, with flaming Car,
From Pole to Pole his potent ray extends;
His ſacred light diſpels the cauſe of War,
Each foe to God and Peace in ruin ends.
Dark Error then ſhall not endure
The brightneſs of his face;
For Truth, from Heaven deſcending pure,
The hated fiend ſhall chace.
Meanwhile, O man, by faith ſurvey the Croſs, [pir'd;
On which for thee the Prince of Peace expi-
'Count all terreſtrial things the meaneſt droſs, [tir'd
Compar'd with HIM. Be ev'ry heart attir'd
With gratitude, the wonted ſtrain to raiſe,
And grace the ambient air with notes of nobleſt praiſe.

SONNET,

TO THE SWALLOW.

I BID thee welcome, Herald of the Spring, [flight;
Well pleas'd to trace thy many circling
If not one twitt'ring bird may Summer bring, [fright.
Our clime, I truſt, will not thy race af-
Say, if from Southern ſkies thy wearied wing,
Has born the voyager thro' trackleſs air?
Or, do your tribes to rocks in cluſters cling?
Spend you in ponds the months of Winter drear?
Or, torpid, do you doze the months away,
Where curious Man, that traces worlds on high,
And tells the ſtars that glitter in the ſky,
Where Swallows paſs the Winter cannot ſay?
Philoſophy enquires in vain—I aſk no more, [adore.
Your ſilence bids me Nature's all-wiſe God

Baſingſtoke. J. J.

SONNET,

TO A CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S BOY.

POOR, ragged, ſooty, friendleſs child of woe! [ing ear,
Thy ſhrill-ton'd notes oft ſtrike my pity-
When paſt my window I have ſeen thee go;
Compaſſion on thy lot lets fall the tear.
An infant fair, as ever princeſs bore,
Once waſt thou ſeen in Poverty's mean cot; [more,
Thy "human face divine" is known no
As if thy mind immortal were forgot.
Poor, ſooty Boy! what' tho' thy lot be mean, [ſeems,
While honeſt is thy trade, and needful
How many fairer forms, in grandeur ſeen,
May envy thee thy peaceful midnight dreams!
Humanity from filth would ſave the Boy;
But 'tis Religion gives life's trueſt joy.

Baſingſtoke. J. J.

PRO-

Proceedings in the First Session of the Third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1807.

H. of Commons, *Feb.* 2.

Mr. *Sheridan* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the office of Treasurer of the Navy. He observed that the law was already sufficiently strong to prevent the application of the public money to private purposes; but there were some doubts whether it positively enacted that it should be kept at the Bank.

Lord *A. Hamilton* made some observations on the conduct of Mr. Davison; but, being called to order by the *Speaker*, Lord *H. Petty* informed the House, that a prosecution had been instituted against that person. It was highly necessary for Mr. Davison to produce his cash accompt with Gen. De Lancey, the Barrack-Master General. Mr. D. was written to twice, in order that he might comply with this demand; but he took no notice of either of the applications. The Commissioners then resorted to the Treasury, for a peremptory order on Mr. D. to produce the cash accompt; to which he replied, that he was prevented from furnishing the account by *a family accident*; and besides, that it would be wholly unintelligible, as it would be impossible to explain or separate various items from others, blended and mixed with the account with Gen. De L. This matter had been laid before the Attorney and Solicitor General; and these Officers had reported their opinion as to the best mode of proceeding against Mr. D. The first step the Attorney-General meant to take was by a short Bill, authorising the Barrack-Commissioners to call on Mr. D. for the production of that essential document.—Lord *H. Petty* said, that if it should be necessary to prosecute Mr. D. criminally, there was no inclination but to go on with such a proceeding. Mr. D. had intimated, that he was preparing a full defence; but, if he did not in that defence disclose all the transactions of his cash accompt, it would be of no avail. Every possible step, he could assure the House, had been taken to secure the interests of the publick.

Feb. 3.

The *Attorney General* obtained leave for a Bill to enable the Commissioners of Military Inquiry to have certain powers, tending to the examination, by them, of persons on oath, &c.

Feb. 4.

Thetford Election:—Mr. *Fane* reported that J. Mingay, Esq. was not duly returned; and that T. Creevey, Esq. ought to have been returned.—Malden Election: Sir *G. Heathcote* reported that B. Gaskell, Esq. was not duly elected; and that C. Western, Esq. ought to have been returned.—Penrhyn Election: Mr. *Wright* reported that H. Swan, Esq. was duly elected; 2dly, That Sir C. Hawkins was not duly elected, and that J. Trevanion, Esq. ought to have been returned; and 3dly, That Sir C. Hawkins had, by himself and his agents, been guilty of bribery and corruption to secure his election.

Mr. *Perceval*, after some remarks on the great importance of Neutral Traders, moved that the Order in Council on this subject should be laid on the table. He insisted that there was no pretence for the objection to the motion; namely, that the disclosure of the particulars which caused the Order in Council of the 7th of January would be injurious to the public interests; nor was the paper moved for merely to satisfy idle curiosity; and therefore it was hard to conceive any rational ground on which it was resisted. After many remarks on this part of the subject, he quoted the first passage of the Order, which states, "That it is necessary to retort upon France the evils of its own injustice;" and this right of retaliation being evident, he insisted that it ought to be performed so as to make the Enemy feel the effects of it; but it did not appear to him that Ministers had wisely selected that part of the Enemy's trade on which they meant to retaliate for the injuries that would be done to our commerce. It could hardly be said that this measure would in the least counteract the evils which the execution of the French decree might bring upon our commerce. Articles of English growth and manufacture would still find their way into the markets of the Continent; but the price of them would be much enhanced by the increased premium of insurance, and by the many obstacles which this decree would throw in the way of their introduction. These circumstances would favour the competition of the manufactures of the Enemy. Now the best way to retaliate this attack upon our commerce appeared to him to be, not the attack of the coasting trade of the Enemy, but of their direct trade. The coasting trade of the Enemy was also harder to be interrupted than their direct trade, as small vessels might carry it on, which could run under the protection of land batteries, or into some creeks where our vessels could not follow them. He thought it would have been much better to have prevented Neutrals from bringing to France the produce of the Enemies' Colonies. He hoped that Government were not deterred from any just principle, merely from the fear

fear of offending Neutrals; but after what he had ſeen—after the Country had ſubmitted to the diſgrace of continuing a Negotiation with America when Miniſters had heard of the Non-Importation Act—when a Treaty was ſigned while that Act was in force—he could not but be afraid that Miniſters did ſtop in neceſſary meaſures of reſaliation from the fear of offending Neutrals. After a variety of ſimilar remarks to prove that the Order was not efficient, he concluded with moving for a copy of it.

Sir *J. Nicholl* contended that there was no precedent for ſuch a motion, while a Treaty with a Neutral Power remained unratified. He ridiculed the idea of the threat of Buonaparte to blockade the Britiſh Iſles; and contended that Miniſters had done all that was eligible under exiſting circumſtances. He concluded by obſerving, that to proceed in the firſt inſtance to the utmoſt extent of rigorous meaſures againſt Neutrals, would be apparently to juſtify the charge of France againſt this Country, of being the Tyrants of the Sea; but, ſhould events require ſuch an alternative, he was convinced that Miniſters would not be wanting in any meaſures neceſſary to aſſert and vindicate the commercial intereſts of this Country.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſpoke at ſome length in favour of the motion; and quoted many paſſages from hiſtory, to ſhew that there never was a neceſſity for ſuch a ſtrong reſiſtance as at preſent.

Sir *T. Turton* followed on the ſame grounds; and Lord *Howick* replied, and endeavoured by many arguments to ſhew that the Paper ought not to be produced. He defended the liberality of Government with reſpect to Neutrals; obſerved that more vigorous meaſures would be reſorted to when deemed neceſſary; and concluded with ſtating, that the Paper could not be produced without injuring the intereſts of the country.

Mr. *Perceval*, on this explanation, conſented not to preſs his motion.

H. of Lords. *Feb.* 5.

The debate on the Slave Trade Abolition Bill was reſumed by Lord *Grenville*, who repeated all his former arguments, to ſhew that this traffick was pernicious, unjuſt, immoral, impolitic, and its abolition indiſpenſable to the ſafety of the Britiſh Empire. He ſtigmatiſed it as the moſt flagrant ſyſtem that had ever diſgraced any period of the civiliſed world; and he contended that the injury which individuals might ſuſtain, ſhould be no argument with a Legiſlator; on the contrary, it was the duty of Parliament to interfere, and put an end to a traffick which was driving the Weſt India Planter to deſtruction. He then took a view of the arguments uſed in favour of the trade, and inſiſted on its having been proved that the Black population in the Weſt Indies could be kept up without freſh importations. His Lordſhip proceeded at much length to recapitulate the anecdotes of cruelty exerciſed by the White inhabitants of the iſlands towards the Negroes; adverted to the Government of Lord Seaforth; and mentioned the contumely with which he was treated on adviſing the puniſhment of a White militia man for wantonly puniſhing a Negro woman. At this part of his ſpeech, Lord *Morton*, obſerving a perſon taking notes, complained of a violation of privileges, and intimated his intention, if Lord Grenville perſiſted in ſimilar obſervations, to move that the Houſe ſhould be cleared. The order againſt taking notes was immediately enforced, and the remainder of the debate was of a more diſpaſſionate nature.

The Duke of *Clarence* inſiſted that the Bill was unneceſſary, as the condition of the Slaves had long ſince been ameliorated. He ridiculed the ſtatement of one or two ſolitary inſtances; and was convinced that the hearts of Planters were as ſenſible as thoſe of their Lordſhips. He inſtanced the ſituation of St. Domingo as an example againſt trying experiments; the population of that rich city having been reduced by the late inſurrection, from 25,000 to 10,000. He concluded with declaring his firm opinion, that without this trade the Weſt Indies would be loſt to Britain.

The Duke of *Glouceſter* ſupported the Bill on the ſame grounds as Lord Grenville. He was followed by Lords *Morton* and *Weſtmoreland*, who inſiſted that it was impoſſible the population of the Weſt India Iſlands could maintain itſelf, the proportion of women to men being only as two to five.

Lord *Selkirk* ſpoke in favour of the Bill; and Lord *Sidmouth* contended, that nothing but a gradual abolition would be politic; as otherwiſe the trade would go from the Merchants of Liverpool to the Merchants of other Nations, who are our rivals in commerce.

Earl *St. Vincent* was of the ſame opinion as Lord Sidmouth.

The Biſhop of *Durham*, and Lords *Holland*, *Suffolk*, and *Moira*, ſpoke in favour of the motion; and Lords *Hawkeſbury* and *Eldon* ſaid much againſt it.

A diviſion was at length called for, when there were, for the ſecond reading 100, againſt it 36.

Feb. 6.

In a Committee on the Slave Trade Bill, Lord *Grenville* propoſed that the trade

trade on the coaſt of Africa ſhould be ſtopped on the 1ſt January, 1808, and that no ſhips ſhould be fitted out for that trade from this country after the 1ſt of May next. With reſpect to the farther importation of Slaves into the Weſt India Colonies, he ſhould propoſe, that it ſhould ceaſe on the ſame day with the extermination of the traffick on the coaſt of Africa. He wiſhed it, however, to be underſtood, that he would introduce a proviſion for extending this latter period in favour of ſuch veſſels as ſhould appear to have, *bonâ fide*, been fitted out from Great Britain previous to the 1ſt of May next.

A repetition of arguments for and againſt the Bill took place.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a Petition was preſented by Mr. *A. Smith*, from the Freeholders of Southampton, ſtating, that, at the Election for that County, an unconſtitutional interference was employed, and an unwarrantable and illegal influence exerted by perſons holding high and confidential ſituations under Government, to bias the Electors of that County, with a view to ſecure the return of Mr. Thiſtlethwaite and the Hon. Wm. Herbert; that one Gentleman in particular, holding a high ſituation (namely, W. H. Fremantle, Eſq.) poſſeſſing no property within the ſaid County, did perſonally apply to the Barrack-maſter of that Diſtrict, and order him to vote for the above two Gentlemen, and to uſe all his authority and influence over all perſons having votes in that County, and employed under the Barrack Department to vote in like manner. It repreſented ſuch interference and undue influence as a direct attack upon the freedom of election; and was in direct contravention to that conſtitutional principle of Parliament, which ſays, that no Peer of the Realm, nor any perſon being a Member of, or officially connected with, the Government of the Country, ſhould uſe any interference in Elections for Members to ſerve in Parliament; and it expreſſed a reliance that the Houſe would take proper meaſures upon this ſubject.

Mr. *Smith* moved, that this Petition do lie on the table.

Mr. *Tierney* objected to the length of time that had elapſed ſince the meeting of Parliament, without preſenting this Petition.

Mr. *Perceval* argued in favour of the inveſtigation; and, after ſome remarks from Lord *Howick*, to the ſame effect as thoſe of Mr. Tierney, the Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

H. of Lords, *Feb.* 9.

The Report of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade being made, Lord *Grenville* ſtated, that it had been thought adviſable that the period of operation ſhould be the ſame, namely, the 1ſt of May, 1807, in all the clauſes; and propoſed one to render it lawful for veſſels which had cleared out before that date, to deliver their cargoes in the Weſt Indies on or before the 1ſt of January, 1808, liable to a proviſion for caſes of ſhipwreck.

The Biſhop of *London* congratulated the Houſe on the progreſs which had been made in the meaſure. He however thought that much remained to be done with reſpect to the religious inſtruction of the Negroes. It was lamentable, that there were 500,000 of theſe people in that part of the globe, who were ſtill as much Pagans, or Mahometans, as if they had never been tranſported from Africa. In Jamaica, where there was a population of between 2 and 300,000 Blacks, there were only 20 Parochial Clergymen.

Lord *St. Vincent* felt it to be his duty to lift up his voice once more againſt what he conceived to be pregnant with the moſt ruinous conſequences. Parliament and the Country permitted their minds to be too much heated by extravagant ſentiments of juſtice and humanity upon this ſubject. If, on a peace taking place, and this very meaſure would, he had no doubt, haſten the event, France were to attain the monopoly of the Slave Trade, the conſequence would be ſuch an increaſe of colonization and commerce, as would, in no long period, transfer to her the dominion of the ſeas.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Banks* moved for an account of all ſtock in the different funds, the property of Foreigners: the object was, to ſhew that we had only our own reſources to rely on, and the quantity of foreign ſtock would be found ſo ſmall, that it might be uſed as an argument for doing away the exemption from contributions with which ſuch ſtock is attended. Agreed to.

H. of Lords, *Feb.* 10.

On the order for the 3d reading of the Slave Trade Bill, Lord *Redeſdale* oppoſed the meaſure, and was decidedly of opinion that it was pregnant with all thoſe horrors, with regard to our Weſt India Iſlands, which had deſolated St. Domingo.

The Earl of *Buckinghamſhire* ſupported the Bill, and read an extract from Mr. Long's Hiſtory of Jamaica, in proof of the expediency of the meaſure, even with reſpect to the intereſts of the Planters themſelves.

After a few words from Lord *Grenville*, the Bill was paſſed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Biddulph* ſubmitted a m tion for the appointment

pointment of a Committee to inquire into what ſuperfluous Offices, unneceſſary Fees, and ſinecure Places, might be aboliſhed; for the purpoſe of relieving the people, to ſome extent, from the preſſure of the preſent taxes. He ſtated that his motion was ſimilar to one ſubmitted in 1797 by a friend of his, which was ſupported by the preſent Miniſters. That motion had been founded on the Reports of the Committee on the Finances; and it was the duty of the Houſe to look at what had been done in conſequence, after the lapſe of ſo many momentous years. He conſeſſed he entertained moſt ſanguine expectations from the inſtitution of a ſimilar Committee, now imperiouſly called for by the burthens on the people. He called the attention of the Houſe to the enormous Salary of the Auditor of the Exchequer, and thoſe of the Tellers, which were mere ſinecures. He traced the origin and progreſs of thoſe emoluments from 1702; and contended that their preſent exorbitancy was beyond all conſiſtency with the value of money a hundred years ago. The motion, therefore, he ſhould ſubmit, would have for its ultimate object the abolition of all ſuch Offices; and others where the duty was done by Deputy. In ſupport of the motion, he quoted the opinion of Lord Chief Juſtice Hale as highly favourable to ſuch enquiries. After enlarging upon theſe topics, he concluded by moving for the appointment of a Committee for the purpoſes of the inquiry.

Lord *H. Petty* declared that there exiſted a perfect coincidence in the minds of Miniſters with the ideas thrown out by the Mover. He obſerved, however, that no man could deny the expediency of conferring rewards on ſuch individuals as dedicated all their time and talents to the ſervice of the Country; and he truſted the Mover's object did not go ſo far as to deprive all ſuch perſons of the fair receipts of the ſalaries attached to the offices they filled. He admitted that ſuch ſtipends ought to be confined, and not ſuffered to run to exceſs. Parliament reduced theſe ſalaries at the concluſion of the American War. Retrenchment had never been loſt ſight of ſince; and thus, for a ſeries of years, had œconomy been acted upon; and he could aſſure the Houſe, that in no inſtance ſhould it be ſwerved from. It might be ſaid, that towards deſtroying ſinecures large penſions ought to be granted; and, were a new ſyſtem to be commenced, he ſhould certainly ſupport the latter propoſition, as the ſinecures were connected with and formed an eſſential part of the conſtitution, and ought not to be wantonly diſturbed. He proceeded to enumerate the various aboliſions of offices that had taken place in the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, where offices held by deputy had been annihilated. With reſpect to the Auditor and Tellers of the Exchequer, each of them were limited to a fixed ſum. He then enumerated the ſeveral offices about to be aboliſhed in Ireland, amounting to 28; and contended generally that there was no room for any cenſure on Miniſters. He ſpoke decidedly againſt the practice of reverſionary grants of offices, as ſuch grants entailed all their priſtine abuſes on poſterity; then went at conſiderable length into other details, and concluded by moving an amendment, including the words "in Great Britain and Ireland."

After ſome farther converſation, the motion was agreed to.

Lord *Howick* moved the firſt reading of the Slave Trade Bill; when ſeveral Members delivered their ſentiments in favour of the meaſure; and General *Gaſcoyne* and Mr. *Hepburn* ſpoke againſt it.

Feb. 12.

Sir *E. Nepean* obtained leave for a Bill to eſtabliſh a Naval Aſylum at Greenwich.

Lord *Caſtlereagh*, after expreſſing the painful feelings with which he was embarraſſed, ſaid, he thought it his duty to expoſe what he conceived to be the fallacy of the new Syſtem of Finance. He firſt ſtated that he concurred with Lord H. Petty in many points of his plan, particularly his opinion concerning the nature and objects of the Sinking Fund; but his objections to other parts of the plan were ſerious and fundamental. Every one muſt ſee that, in the preſent ſtate of Europe, the war might be long, and almoſt indefinite in its duration. It was, therefore, neceſſary to calculate what means the Country is poſſeſſed of, to enable her to maintain the war as long the ambition of her enemies might render it neceſſary. Although he approved of Lord H. P.'s extenſive view as a general ſtatement, yet he could not approve of his having thought it expedient to embody in a legiſlative meaſure brought forward in the preſent year, the expences which he ſuppoſed would attend the war in future years. However beautiful the ſyſtem might appear upon the firſt ſtatement of it, and whatever hopes it might hold out to the country, the probability was, that the Houſe would be expoſed in future years to the mortification of departing from it, and reverſing many parts of it. After many obſervations on the manner and effects of raiſing Loans, he remarked that at the end of fourteen years, under the preſent ſyſtem, the War Taxes would be completely abſorbed; whereas under the old ſyſtem, without abſorbing the War Taxes, the ſame effect might be produced. But when the period ſhould arrive that the War

Taxes

Taxes were entirely abſorbed in paying the intereſt of thoſe War Loans and Supplemental Loans, then the Country would be reduced to the greateſt embarraſſment; for it would be neceſſary to raiſe the whole ſum of thirty-two millions in the year by Loan; and this would be an operation that would be likely to ruin the money ſyſtem of the Country as completely as even the accumulation of the Sinking Fund beyond its proper limits. He then entered upon a comparative ſtatement of the debts that would be created by the different ſyſtems, as compared with the increaſe of the Sinking Fund; and contended that, if loans had been raiſed directly in the proportion of the ſums calculated as neceſſary at the different periods of the war, it would in 90 years have only amounted to 270 millions, if the money had been raiſed in the ordinary way; whereas it would amount to no leſs than 455 millions in the mode that was now propoſed; and although the debt was by this new ſyſtem increaſed to the amount of 183 millions in 90 years, yet the Sinking Fund, ſo far from increaſing, would ſuffer a decreaſe of 644,000*l.* annually at the expiration of that period. Under the former ſyſtem, it would have then borne to the debt the proportion of a tenth; whereas, under the ſyſtem now propoſed, it would be only a ſeventeenth. His Lordſhip continued at much length his comparative ſtatement, to ſhew the ſuperiority of Mr. Pitt's plan over that now introduced; and concluded with moving "that the exceedings of the Sinking Fund ought to be at the diſpoſal of Government."

Lord *H. Petty* made a brief reply, to ſhew that Lord C. had taken an unfair eſtimate of his ſyſtem, upon merely imaginary fallacies or data.

Feb. 13.

Mr. *A. Smith* called the attention of the Houſe to the Hampſhire Petition, which related to a high breach of the privileges of the Houſe. He commented ſtrongly on the danger of ſuch practices, and moved for a Committee to conſider the allegations of the Petition.

Sir *H. Mildmay* ſeconded the Petition; and conſidered the inveſtigation as a public duty; becauſe, if the indirect attempts of Government to interfere in elections were paſſed over, it would be impoſſible for any independent man to ſtand a conteſt. Sir *H.* expreſſed his confidence that he ſhould be able to ſhew, that inſtructions had been iſſued from the Barrack-office relative to this election, the freedom of which had been groſſly violated by perſons in power.

Mr. *Fremantle* aſſured the Houſe, that the rumours which had prevailed were void of foundation. He conſidered the Petition as having no other object than to diſfranchiſe him, becauſe he had a ſituation under Government; and he declared that there had not been any the ſlighteſt inſtance whatever, either in Hants, or any other place in the whole kingdom, of the influence of the Treaſury being uſed for the purpoſe of unduly carrying any election in favour of any particular perſon favoured by Government; and obſerved, that there was not another Petition from any part of the kingdom complaining of ſimilar interference. Not one ſingle vote had been given by any perſon belonging to the Barrack Board, which was a ſtriking proof that his letter was taken as nothing more than the recommendation of an individual in favour of a near relation. Under theſe circumſtances, he truſted the Houſe would be of opinion that this Petition was frivolous, and undeſerving their farther attention.

Several Members then delivered their ſentiments for and againſt the Petition. In the courſe of the debate, much ſtrong language was uſed on both ſides of the Houſe.

The following ſpoke for the inquiry: Meſſrs. *Jeffery*, *Jenkinſon*, *Biddulph*, *Brodrick*, *Canning* (who made a long ſpeech on the opprobrium of rejecting the Petition), *Johnſtone*, *Perceval*, *Roſe*, and Lord *Folkeſtone*. Meſſrs. *Tierney*, *Herbert*, *Adam*, and Lord *Howick*, ſpoke againſt the Motion; and on a diviſion, there were Ayes 57, Noes 184.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-ſtreet, March 8. A diſpatch, dated St. Peterſburg, 17th Feb. 1807, of which the following is an Extract, was this day received from the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, by Lord Howick:

"I have the pleaſure of incloſing, for your Lordſhip's information, two papers, giving an account of a ſignal victory gained by the Ruſſians over the French."

Tranſlation of a Letter from General De Budberg, his Imperial Majeſty's Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, to the Marquis of Douglas, 3d (15th) February, 1807.

"General Budberg, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, haſtens to communicate to his Excellency the Ambaſſador of his Britannic Majeſty, the following intelligence, which arrived laſt night from the army. General Bennigſen, after having fallen back for the purpoſe of chuſing a poſition which he judged better adapted for manœuvring the troops under his command, took

took up a poſition at Pruſſian Eylau. During four days ſucceſſively, his rear-guard, commanded by Major-Gen. Barklay de Tolly, had to withſtand ſeveral vigorous attacks; and on the 26th January (Feb. 7), at three o'clock in the afternoon, the battle became general throughout the whole line of the main army. The conteſt was deſtructive, and the night came on without the enemy having been able to gain ground. On the 27th of January (Feb. 8), early in the morning, the French renewed the attack, and the action was conteſted with great obſtinacy on both ſides; but, towards the evening, the enemy was repulſed on all ſides, and Gen. Bennigſen remained in poſſeſſion of the field of battle. Buonaparte commanded in perſon, and under him Marſhals Augereau, D'Avouſt, Soult, Ney, and Beſſieres, at the head of the Guards, who ſuffered the moſt. Our loſs is from ſix to eight thouſand men; whilſt that of the enemy is eſtimated at from twelve to fifteen thouſand. We have alſo taken twelve ſtand of colours, and about fifteen hundred priſoners, among whom there are thirty Officers. The Courier who brought the Diſpatches having been ſent off immediately after the battle, the Miniſters of his Imperial Majeſty do not yet know all the details of the above-mentioned day. General Budberg has the honour to be, &c."

Tranſlation of a Letter from General the Baron de Bennigſen, to the Emperor of Ruſſia.

"*On the Field of Battle, Pruſſian Eylau.*

"SIRE, *Jan.* 27. (*Feb.* 8.)

"I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your Imperial Majeſty, that the army, the command of which your Majeſty has deigned to confide to me, has been again victorious. The battle which has juſt taken place has been bloody and deſtructive. It began on the 26th of January (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, and laſted until ſix o'clock in the evening of the 27th of January (8th Feb.) The enemy was completely defeated; one thouſand priſoners, and twelve ſtand of colours, which I have the honour herewith to tranſmit to your Majeſty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day, Buonaparte attacked me with his beſt troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but he was repulſed and beaten on all ſides. His Guards repeatedly attacked my centre, without the ſmalleſt ſucceſs. After a very briſk fire, they were repulſed at all points, by the bayonet and by charges of the cavalry. Several columns of infantry, and picked regiments of Cuiraſſiers, were deſtroyed. I ſhall not fail to tranſmit to your Majeſty, as ſoon as poſſible, a detailed account of the memorable battle of Pruſſian Eylau. I think our loſs may perhaps exceed 6000 men, and I certainly do not exaggerate, when I ſtate the loſs of the enemy at conſiderably more than twelve thouſand men."

March 11. This Gazette announces the re-eſtabliſhment of the blockade of the rivers Elbe, Weſer, and Ems, according to the uſages of war acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes, in conſequence of the recent proceedings, and the preſent poſition of the Enemy on the Continent.

March 24. This Gazette contains cloſures from Sir Edward Pellew. The firſt, from Capt. Plampin, of the Powerful, dated Trincomale, July 6, ſtates, the capture of La Bellone French privateer, after a running fight of an hour and three quarters, near the Little Baſſes. The Powerful had two men killed and eleven wounded; the enemy one killed and ſeven wounded.—Another Letter from the ſame Officer, dated June 15, mentions the capture, off Friar's Hood, of La Henriette, mounting 20 guns, and having on board 124 men, including Officers. She ſailed from the Iſle of France on the 7th of April.—A Letter from Capt. Stuart, of the Duncan, dated off the Iſle of France, April 29, announces the capture, after a chaſe of five hours, of the French brig privateer L'Iſle de France, mounting ſix 12-pounder carronades, and two long braſs nines, the former of which ſhe hove overboard during the chaſe, with 71 men, and had only been out 24 hours Port N. W. She is a very fine veſſel, almoſt new.—A Letter from Capt. Cole, of the Colloden, dated at Sea, Sept. 25, ſtates the capture of L'Emilien, formerly the Britiſh ſloop Trincomale, of 18 guns and 150 men.—A French privateer, Le Vigilanti, of two 18-pounders, has alſo been captured in the harbour of Muſcat, by the boats of the Concorde.

Admiralty-office, March 28. Copies of two Letters to Admiral Cochrane.

H. M. S. Venus, Carliſle Bay,

SIR, *Barbadoes, Jan.* 18.

With great pleaſure I report to you the capture, by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, of the French privateer brig Determinée, from Guadaloupe, mounting fourteen guns, with a complement of one hundred and eight men. We ſaw her from our maſt-head, on the forenoon of the 16th inſt. about a hundred leagues Eaſt of Barbadoes, and ſhe gave us a chace of ſixteen hours. The Determinée is nearly new (being on her fourth cruiſe only), and a remarkably fine veſſel, copper-

pend and copper-fastened, out sixteen days, and had not taken any thing.

I am, &c. HENRY MATSON.

H.M.S. Cerberus, off Martinique, Jan. 3.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that in pursuance of your orders to me by Capt. Pigot, I reconnoitred the Ports of Guadaloupe and the Saints; after having so done, and perceiving no force of any consequence, except a brig, of sixteen guns, lying in the Saints, I left Capt. Pigot, of the Circe, off that port, and was proceeding to my former station, in further pursuance of your directions, when, on the 2d inst. as I was beating to windward between Martinique and Dominique, I observed a privateer schooner, with a schooner and a sloop in company, standing for St. Pierre's, with French colours flying. I gave chace, and prevented them from reaching that port; upon which they all three anchored under a battery to the northward, near to the Pearl Rock, and very close to the shore. It, however, appeared to me practicable to cut them out in the night. I consulted Lieut. Coote on the occasion, who, with Lieut. Bligh, volunteered the attack; when, about eight o'clock, they very gallantly boarded two of the vessels, under a most tremendous fire of cannon and musketry from the shore, and brought them out, notwithstanding the enemy had taken the precaution to unbend their sails. Our loss, however, upon this occasion, has, I am concerned to say, been considerable. Lieut. Coote has received a most desperate wound in the head, which has deprived him of his eye-sight, and I very much apprehend will eventually his life. One Midshipman was wounded by a musket-ball in the leg, two men were killed, and eight more were wounded; a list of which I herewith inclose. I cannot close this account without expressing, in the highest terms, my entire satisfaction of the gallant conduct of Lieuts. Coote and Bligh, together with Messrs. Hall, Master's-mate, Mr. Sayer, Mr. Carlewis, and Mr. Selby, Midshipmen, whose bravery on this occasion could not be exceeded; and which I feel assured will be the means of procuring them your approbation. Messrs. Horopka and Ratkove, Russian young gentlemen, serving as Midshipmen, and Mr. Collins, Boatswain, are also entitled to my warm praise. The privateer made her escape with her sweeps, under cover of the darkness of the night. I herewith inclose you a list of the vessels captured (one schooner, one sloop, French) and have the honour to be, &c. W. SELBY.

Killed. W. Torbuck, Ordinary Seaman. W. Townshend, Marine. *Wounded.* W. Coote, 1st Lieut. dangerous. George Sayer, Midshipman, not badly. Peter Pipon, Ordinary, since dead. W. Smith, Landman, not dangerous. John Burke, Quarter Gunner, ditto. John Tucker, Landman, dangerous. John Tesdale, Corporal of Marines, ditto. Anth. Marley, Ordinary, slightly. Steph. Old, Able, ditto.

[Another letter to Admiral Cochrane, from Capt. Sayer, of the Galatea, dated off Guadaloupe, Nov. 19, mentions the capture, by the boats of the frigate, of the La Reunion schooner privateer, of 10 guns, without any loss on our side.—A letter from Capt. Hodge, of the sloop St. Christopher's, states the capture of a French privateer, of one gun and seventeen men, off Basseterre; and another from Lieut. Dean, of the brig Dominica, mentions the capture of the Basilisk towboat privateer, of one gun and sixteen men, near Point à Petre.]

List of Captures of Privateers, &c. made by the Ships of his Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies, under command of Sir E. Pellew, since last Return, per Tremendous, Feb. 12, 1806.

French schooner La Cacotte, having 4 guns, but pierced for 8, and 70 tons, laden with cocoa-nuts; taken off Diego Garcia, Nov. 27, 1805, by the same ship and commander.—French ship privateer La Henriette, of 20 guns and 135 men; taken off Friar's Hood, June 13, 1806, by the Powerful, R. Plampin, commander.—French brig privateer L'Isle de France, of 8 guns and 71 men; taken at sea, April 8, by the Duncan, Lord G. Stuart, commander, destroyed.—French ship privateer La Bellone, of 30 guns and 194 men; taken off Basses, July 12, by the Powerful, R. Plampin commander, and the Rattlesnake, J. Bastard, commander.—French brig privateer Vigilante, of 2 18 pounders; taken at Muscat, July 21, by the Concorde, J. Cramer, commander.—French ketch La Charles, of 2 guns, 16 men, and 55 tons; taken at Rodrigue, July 15, by the Seaflower, Lieut. Owen, commander.—French ship privateer L'Emilien, of 18 guns and 150 men; taken at sea, September 23, by the Culloden, Christopher Cole, commander. This list includes 17 merchant vessels of different sizes.

Admiralty-office, April 4. A Letter from Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. introduces the following:

Greyhound, Java Sea, July 27th.

SIR, I have the honour to inform you, that His Majesty's ships Greyhound and Harrier, after destroying, on the 4th of July, under the Fort of Manado, the Dutch company's brig Christian Elizabeth, armed with eight guns, and having a complement of eighty men, stood across the Molucca Sea to the Island of Tidon,

WHEN

when they captured, on the 6th, another of the enemy's cruizers, called the Belgica, armed with twelve guns, and manned with thirty-two men; from thence proceeding to the Weſtward, on the evening of the 25th of July, four ſail of ſhips were deſcried paſſing through the Streights of Salayer; immediate chaſe was given to them; and, by nine, I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing them lying-to between the ſmall Dutch poſts of Bonthean and Baldcomba, at about ſeven miles diſtance from the ſhore. I eaſily made out one of them to be a frigate, and another a corvette; but a third had ſo much the appearance of a line of battle ſhip, that both Capt. Troubridge and myſelf deemed it prudent to wait till daylight before we examined them. We accordingly lay-to during the night, at two miles diſtance to windward. As the day broke, I had the pleaſure of finding the ſhip which had forced on us cautionary meaſures, was a large two-decked ſhip, reſembling an Engliſh Indiaman. The enemy (for they proved to be a Dutch ſquadron) immediately drew out in order of battle on the larboard tack, under their topſails; the frigate taking her ſtation in the van, an armed ſhip aſtern of her, the large ſhip in the centre, and the corvette in the rear. Fortunately for us, the frigate, by fore-reaching upon her ſecond aſtern, cauſed a ſmall opening in their line. It was ſuggeſted to me by Mr. Martin, Maſter of His Majeſty's ſhip Greyhound, that, if we could cloſe with the enemy whilſt in that poſition, our attack might be made to advantage; accordingly, under French colours, we bore up, as with an intention to ſpeak the frigate; and when within hail, all further diſguiſe being unneceſſary, we ſhifted our colours, and commenced firing, which was inſtantly returned with a ſmartneſs and ſpirit that evinced they were fully prepared for the conteſt. The Harrier, who had kept cloſe aſtern of the Greyhound, on ſeeing her engaged, bore round up, and paſſed between the frigate and her ſecond aſtern, raked them both, the latter with ſuch effect, that they bore up in ſucceſſion to return her fire, thus leaving the frigate ſeparated from them. Being reſolved to avail myſelf of this advantage, and being anxious to be in a poſition for ſupporting the Harrier, now engaged in the centre of the enemy's line, I wore cloſe round the frigate's bows, raking her ſeverely while paſſing; and when on the ſtarboard bow, by throwing our ſails aback, we fell into the deſired poſition. The cannonade from the Greyhound was now admirable, while that of the frigate viſibly ſlackened; and at laſt, after an action of forty minutes, wholly ceaſed. On hailing, to know if they had ſtruck, they anſwered they had; and Lieut. Home took immediate poſſeſſion of her. On directing her fire on the ſhips aſtern, they all followed her example, except the corvette, who, from being in the rear, had ſuffered little from the action, and now made off towards the ſhore. Capt. Troubridge immediately wore in purſuit of her, ſending at the ſame time, a boat to take poſſeſſion of the large ſhip (whoſe fire he had nearly ſilenced early in the action). Perceiving the corvette ſailed remarkably well, and that ſhe could ſpread more canvas than the Harrier, her maſt and rigging being entire, I recalled the latter from a chace which was likely to be fruitleſs. The Prizes proved to be the Dutch Republican frigate Pallas, of 36 guns, commanded by N. S. Aalbers, a Captain in the Dutch navy; the Victoria, a two-decked ſhip, of about 800 tons, commanded by Klaas Kenkin, Senior Captain in the Dutch Company's ſervice; and the Battavia, a ſhip of about 500 tons, commanded by W. De Val, a Captain in the ſame ſervice; both the Company's ſhips are armed for the purpoſe of war, and richly laden with the produce of the Moluccas. The ſhip which eſcaped, I learn from our priſoners, was the Republican corvette William, mounting 20 twenty-four pounders, and manned with 110 men. The ſupport and aſſiſtance I have received from Capt. Troubridge, on every other occaſion, (through a difficult and perilous navigation,) I attribute to the ſame talents, ability, and zeal, which he ſo nobly diſplayed on this one. I feel happy in an opportunity for recommending Mr. Purvis Home, Firſt Lieut. of the Greyhound, a deſerving good officer, who proved that innate courage was to be aſſiſted by experience, and I reaped the benefit of that, which he had acquired at Copenhagen, by the advice and aſſiſtance which he gave me. The fire from the main decks and the conſequences of it, is the beſt encomium on Lieuts. Andoe and Whitehead; but I beg leave to add, that their conduct has been as good and exemplary on every other occaſion. I have had cauſe to ſpeak of Mr. Martin in the body of this Letter; I can only add, that he is a credit to the profeſſion to which he belongs. The behaviour of the Warrant Officers and Midſhipmen was highly becoming; from among the latter I beg leave to recommend Meſſrs. Harris, Bray, Grace, and Majoribanks, as young Officers deſerving of promotion. The coolneſs, bravery, and good conduct of the petty officers and ſhip's company, was ſuch as would make it tedious, difficult, and perhaps invidious, to attempt to particularize their individual merits; they have long, by

by their excellent behaviour, had a claim on my gratitude, and they now have one on my admiration; suffice it then to say, that an enthusiastic courage reigned throughout the ship; such as I fancy belongs to Britons alone. Capt. Troubridge speaks in the highest terms of the Harrier; he has requested me to make known the great assistance he received from Mr. Mitchell, the First Lieutenant, and the very exemplary conduct of Acting Lieut. C. Hole, and Mr. R. Qualst, the Master. In expressing his approbation of the conduct of the Warrant and Petty Officers, he mentions Messrs. Coffin and Mitford, Midshipmen, especially; and I take the liberty of adding, that both of them have served their time. For all other particulars, I beg leave to refer you to the inclosed reports, from the perusal of which you will perceive how much His Majesty's ships have suffered in their masts and rigging; but you will participate in the joy which I feel, that our loss has been trifling when compared with that of the enemy. I have, &c. E. Elphinstone.

Greyhound, 1 killed and 8 wounded.—Harrier, 3 wounded.—Total, 1 killed, and 11 wounded.

Officers slightly wounded.—Greyhound, James Wood, Boatswain; George Majoribanks, Master's Mate; and John Bradford, Clerk.

On board the enemy's ships:—Pallas, 8 killed and 32 wounded. (The Captain, Pilot, and four seamen, since dead.)—Victoria, 2 killed.—Battavia, 2 killed and 7 wounded. (The Lieutenant and one seamen since dead.—Total, 12 killed, 39 wounded.

Officer killed.—Battavia, P. Hulsenbos, First Lieutenant.

Officers wounded:—Pallas, N. S. Aalbers, Captain, since dead; W. Stander, Second Lieutenant; E. C. Herson, Fifth Lieutenant; A. Edetz, Midshipman; T. Ammban, Clerk.—Battavia, F. H. Mammfel, Lieutenant; Genit Fredericks, ditto, since dead.

E. Elphinstone.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, April 12. The following Dispatch was received from Brig. Gen. Auchmuty.

Sir, *Monte Video, Feb.* 6.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's troops, under my command, have taken by assault, and after a most determined resistance, the important fortress and city of Monte Video. The Ardent, with her convoy, arrived at Maldonado on the 5th of January; and I immediately took under my orders the troops from the Cape, commanded by Lieut. Col. Backhouse. On the 13th I evacuated that place, without opposition, leaving a small garrison on the island of Gorriti. On consulting with Rear-Adm. Stirling, it was determined to attack Monte Video; and I landed on the morning of the 15th, to the Westward of the Caretas Rocks, in a small bay, about nine miles from the town. The enemy were in great force, with guns on the heights, when we disembarked; but they did not advance to oppose us, and suffered me to take a strong position, about a mile from the shore. A trifling cannonade, and some firing at the outposts, commenced in the afternoon, and continued occasionally during our stay on the ground. On the 19th we moved towards Monte Video. The right column, under the Hon. Brig. Gen. Lumley, was early opposed. About 4000 of the enemy's horse occupied two heights to his front and right. As we advanced, a heavy fire of round and grape opened upon us; but a spirited charge in front, from the light battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, dispersed the corps opposed to him, with the loss of a gun. The enemy on the flank did not wait a similar movement, but retreated. They continued retiring before us, and permitted us, without any further opposition, except a distant cannonade, to take up a position about two miles from the citadel. Our advanced posts occupied the suburbs, and some small parties were posted close to the works; but in the evening, the principal part of the suburbs was evacuated. The next morning the enemy came out of the town, and attacked us with their whole force, about 6000 men, and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns; the right, consisting of Cavalry, to turn our left flank, while the other, of Infantry, attacked the left of our line; this column pushed in our advanced posts, and pressed so hard on our out-picquet of 400 men, that Colonel Browne, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 40th, under Major Campbell, to their support: these companies fell in with the head of the column, and very bravely charged it; the charge was as gallantly received, and great numbers fell on both sides; at length the column began to give way, when it was suddenly and impetuously attacked in flank by the rifle corps, and light battalion, which I had ordered up, and directed to the particular point. The column now gave way on all sides, and was pursued, with great slaughter and the loss of a gun, to the town. The right column, observing the fate of their companions, rapidly retired, without coming into action. The loss of the enemy was considerable, and has been

been eſtimated at 1500 men; their killed might amount to between 2 and 300; we have taken the ſame number of priſoners, but the principal part of the wounded got back into the town; I am happy to add, that ours was comparatively trifling. The conſequences of this affair were greater than the action itſelf. Inſtead of finding ourſelves ſurrounded with horſe, and a petty warfare at our poſts, many of the inhabitants of the country ſeparated, and retired to their ſeveral villages, and we were allowed quietly to ſet down before the town. From the beſt information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the defences of Monte Video were weak, and the garriſon by no means diſpoſed to make an obſtinate reſiſtance; but I found the works truly reſpectable, with 160 pieces of cannon; and they were ably defended. The enemy, being in poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Ratones, commanded the harbour; and I was aware that their gunboats would annoy us, as we approached. A two-gun battery was conſtructed on the 23d. to keep them in check, and our poſts were extended to the harbour, and completely ſhut in the garriſon on the land ſide. Their communication was ſtill, however, open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and proviſions: even water for the garriſon was obtained by theſe means; for the wells that ſupply the town were in our poſſeſſion. On the 25th we opened batteries of four twenty-four pounders and two mortars, and all the frigates and ſmaller veſſels came in, as cloſe as they could with ſafety, and cannonaded the town. But finding that the garriſon was not intimidated into a ſurrender, I conſtructed, on the 28th, a battery of ſix twenty-four pounders, within a thouſand yards of the South-eaſt baſtion of the citadel, which I was informed was in ſo weak a ſtate that it might be eaſily breached. The parapet was ſoon in ruins, but the rampart received little injury, and I was ſoon convinced that my means were unequal to a regular ſiege; the only proſpect of ſucceſs that preſented itſelf was, to erect a battery as near as poſſible to a wall by the South gate, that joins the works to the ſea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a ſix-gun battery within ſix hundred yards, and though it was expoſed to a very ſuperior fire from the enemy, which had been inceſſant during the whole of the ſiege, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d inſtant. Many reaſons induced me not to delay the aſſault, though I was aware the troops would be expoſed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were iſſued for the attack an hour before day-break the enſuing morning, and a ſummons was ſent to the Governor in the evening to ſurrender the town. To this meſſage no anſwer was returned. The troops deſtined for the aſſault conſiſted of the Rifle Corps under Major Gardner, the Light Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg and Major Trotter, the Grenadiers under Majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 38th Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Vaſſal and Major Nugent. They were ſupported by the 40th Regiment under Major Dalrymple, and the 87th under Lieutenant-Colonel Butler and Major Miller. The whole were commanded by Colonel Browne. The remainder of my force, conſiſting of the 17th Light Dragoons, detachments of the 20th and 21ſt Light Dragoons, the 47th Regiment, a company of the 71ſt, and a corps of 700 marines and ſeamen, were encamped under Brigadier-General Lumley, to protect our rear. At the appointed hour the troops marched to the aſſault. They approached near the breach before they were diſcovered, when a deſtructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the muſketry of the garriſon, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, our loſs would have been comparatively trifling, if the breach had been open, but, during the night, and under our fire, the enemy had barricadoed it with hides, ſo as to render it nearly impracticable. The night was extremely dark. The head of the column miſſed the breach; and, when it was approached, it was ſo ſhut up, that it was miſtaken for the untouched wall. In this ſituation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was diſcerned by Captain Renny of the 40th light infantry, who pointed it out, and glorioufly fell as he mounted it. Our gallant ſoldiers ruſhed to it, and, difficult as it was of acceſs, forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the head of the principal ſtreets, and their fire for a ſhort time was deſtructive: but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the ſtreets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th regiment, with Col. Browne, followed. They alſo miſſed the breach, and twice paſſed through the fire of the batteries, before they found it. The 87th regiment was poſted near the North gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them, but their ardour was ſo great that they could not wait. They ſcaled the walls, and entered the town as the troops within approached it. At daylight every thing was in our poſſeſſion except the citadel, which made a ſhew of reſiſtance, but ſoon ſurrendered, and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the women were peaceably walking the ſtreets. The gallantry diſplayed by the troops

troops during the assault, and their forbearance and orderly behaviour in the town, speak so fully in their praise, that it is unnecessary for me to say how highly I am pleased with their conduct. The service they have been engaged in since we landed, has been uncommonly severe and laborious, but not a murmur has escaped them; every thing I wished has been effected with order and cheerfulness. Our loss during the siege was trifling, particularly as we were not sheltered by approaches, and the enemy's fire of shot and shells was incessant. But it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the assault. Many most valuable officers are among the killed and wounded. Major Dalrymple of the 40th was the only Field-Officer killed. Lieutenant-colonels Vassal and Brownrigg, and Major Tucker, are among the wounded. I am deeply concerned to say, that the two former are severely so. The enemy's loss was very great, about 800 killed, 500 wounded, and the Governor Don Pasquil Ruis Huidobro, with upwards of 2000 Officers and men, are prisoners. About 1500 escaped in boats, or secreted themselves in the town. From Brigadier-General the Honourable W. Lumley and from Colonel Browne, I have received the most able and most zealous assistance and support. The former protected the line from the enemy during our march, and covered our rear during the siege. The latter conducted it with great judgment and determined bravery. The established reputation of the Royal Artillery has been firmly supported by the company under my orders, and I consider myself much indebted to Captains Watson, Dickson, Carmichael, and Willgress, for their zealous and able exertions. Captain Fanshaw, of the Engineers, was equally zealous, and, though young in the service, conducted himself with such propriety that I have no doubt of his proving a valuable Officer. Owing to great fatigue, he was taken ill in the midst of our operations, and Captain Dickson readily undertook his office, and executed it with the greatest judgment. From the heads of the Corps and Departments, from the General Staff of the Army, from the Medical, and from my own personal Staff, I have received the most prompt and cheerful assistance. It is insufficient to say, that the utmost cordiality has subsisted between Rear-Admiral Stirling and myself; I have received from him the most friendly attention, and every thing in his power to grant. The Captains and Officers of the Navy have been equally zealous to assist us; but I feel particularly indebted to Captains Donelly and Palmer for their great exertions. They commanded a Corps of Marines and Seamen that were landed, and were essentially useful to us with the guns, and in the batteries, as well as in bringing up the ordnance and stores. This dispatch will be delivered to you by Major Tucker, who was wounded at the assault; and as he has long been in my confidence, I beg leave to refer you to him for further particulars. I am, &c. S. Auchmuty.

"P. S. I am extremely concerned to add, that Lieut.-cols. Vassal and Brownrigg both died yesterday of their wounds. I had flattered myself with hopes of their recovery; but a rapid mortification has deprived his Majesty of two most able and gallant Officers."

Killed, wounded, and missing between the 16th and 20th ult. 1 Lieut. 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed; 2 Majors, 3 Captains, 1 Lieut. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.—*During the Siege*, 1 Captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 12 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.—*At the Assault*, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieuts. 2 serjeants, 5 drummers, 103 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieut.-cols. 3 Captains, 8 Lieuts. 4 Ensigns, 4 Staff, 18 serjeants, 5 drummers, 235 rank and file, wounded.—Total, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 3 Lieuts. 2 serjeants, 6 drummers, 126 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieut.-colonels, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 10 Lieuts. 5 Ensigns, 4 Staff, 20 serjeants, 6 drummers, 366 rank and file, wounded: 8 rank and file, missing; Captains Willgress and Crookshanks, and 31 rank and file, included in the above, have since returned to their duty.

Officers killed on Landing, Lieut. Fitzpatrick, of the 40th.—*Slightly wounded upon Landing*, Major Trotter, of the 83d; Major Campbell of the 40th; Capts. Willgress, of the Royal Artillery; Crookshanks, of the 38th; Rogers, of the 40th. Lieut. Chawner, of the 95th.—*Killed during the Siege*, Capt. Beaumont, of the 87th.—*Wounded during the Siege*, Lieut. O'Brien, of the 87th; the Hon. C. Irby, Midshipman.—*Killed in the Assault*, Major Dalrymple, of the 40th, Capt. Rennie, of ditto; Lieut. Alston, of ditto; Capt. Mason, of the 38th; Lieut. Irwine, of the 87th; Capt. Dickenson, of the 95th.—*Wounded in the Assault.* 11th regt. Lieut.-col. Brownrigg (since dead.)—40th, Lieut. Smith, and Ensign Cancern.—87th, Lieuts. Evans and M'Rea.—38th, Lieut.-col. Vassal, Capt. Shipton, Lieut. Brownson; Ensigns White, Willshire, and Frazer (the last since dead); Paymaster Willshire, Adjutant Hewill, and Assist. Surg. Garrat.—40th, Capt. Whetham, Lieuts. Wallace, Johnson, and Ramus.—72d, Major Tucker.—87th, Assist. Surg. Wildair.—95th, Lieuts. Scanlan and M'Namara.

A dis-

A dispatch from Admiral Stirling, dated Feb. 8, relates his co-operation with the military forces; and mentions the landing of 800 marines to assist them. Finding he could not get near enough with the ships to produce any effect, he disposed of them so as to prevent any escape from the harbour. "The distance (says he), which the ships lay from the shore, with the almost constant high winds and swell we had, and the great way every thing was to be dragged by the seamen, up a heavy sandy road, made the duty excessively laborious. The squadron had almost daily 1400 men on shore, and this ship was often left with only 30 men on board.—The defence made by the Enemy protracted the siege longer than was expected, and reduced our stock of powder so low, that the King's ships, with all the transports, and what a fleet of merchantmen had for sale, could not have furnished a farther consumption for more than two days, when a practicable breach was fortunately made, and on the 3d inst. early in the morning, the Town and Citadel were most gallantly carried by storm."—[After many encomiums on the bravery of his officers and men, the Admiral states his loss at six killed, 28 wounded, and four missing, and gives a list of the prizes taken at Monte Video, comprising 57 vessels, from 100 to 650 tons, besides 15 sloop rigged gun-boats, and 6 row-boats with guns.]

April 18. A letter from Capt. Sayer of the Galatea frigate, dated Coast of Caraccas, Jan. 22, and transmitted by Adm. Cochrane, gives an account of the capture of the French national corvette Lynx (one of those which escaped from Sir Sam. Hood's squadron), by the boats of the Galatea. The enemy was discovered on the morning of the 21st, steering for La Guira, and afterwards for Barcelona. Her top-gallant sails were only visible; and she had the advantage of a light breeze, while the Galatea was nearly becalmed. The boats of the Galatea then pushed off, under the direction of the first lieutenant, Wm. Coombe, manned with 5 officers, 50 seamen, and 20 mariner; and, after rowing about 12 leagues in eight hours (part of the time under a burning sun) they came up with her, going with a light land breeze, about two knots; our brave fellows instantly attempted to board on both quarters, but by the fire of her guns, which had been all trained aft in readiness, and having to combat with more than double their numbers, were twice repulsed by them. The boats now dropped, and poured through the stern and quarter ports, a destructive fire of musquetoons and small arms, that cleared the deck of many of the Enemy, who were all crowded aft; when, after an arduous struggle (a third time), for a footing, our men rushed aboard, and in a few minutes drove all before them; the bowsprit and jib boom were covered; some flew aloft, and others below; the captain, and most of his officers were lying wounded on the decks, leaving the remainder of this handful of men in proud possession of the French 24 pounders carronades, and two long nine-pounders, chasers, pierced for 18 guns, and manned with 161 men, commanded by L. Jean M. Yarquest, with dispatches from Guadaloupe for the Caraccas; she is two years old, and a well-equipped fine vessel, in all respects, for his Majesty's service. Mr. Walker, second Lieutenant of the Galatea, was killed, together with 8 seamen and marines. Twenty-two were wounded, among whom Mr. Coombe, First Lieutenant; and Mr. Sarsfield, Master's Mate, were severely, and Mr. Green, Master's Mate, slightly wounded. On board the Lynx 14 were killed, and 20 wounded, most of them badly. Among the killed was the Third Lieutenant.

A letter from Sir A. Cochrane, on board the Jason, Jan. 28, mentions the capture near Soramine river, of the ship La Favorite, (formerly in his Majesty's service), mounting sixteen long sixes and thirteen twelve-pounder carronades, having on-board 150 men.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of two small Spanish frigates, on the Jamaica station, by his Majesty's ships Orpheus and Hunter.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Russian Official Account of the Battle of Eylau has been published at great length in the Koningsberg Gazette, by Gen. Bennigsen. It is dated March 25; and states, that when his army broke up from Landsberg, on the 6th February, it was only 70,000 strong, as several detachments had been made from it. The French Army, consisting of the five corps of the Marshals Augereau, Soult, Murat, Davoust, and Ney, which were joined in the evening by Bernadotte, amounted to 90,000 men; and followed Gen. Bennigsen very close, continually engaging his rear, which consisted of the brigades of the Generals Marcoff, Bagavouft, and Barckley de Tolly, under the command of Prince Bagrathion. On reaching Prussian Eylau, the General posted his army behind the town, and sent a few regiments to take possession of it,

ſi, under General Markoff. The action began between this General and ſeveral numerous columns of the enemy, who were charged by two Ruſſian regiments with fixed bayonets, and almoſt annihilated. A ſevere engagement followed with the cavalry of the contending forces, which terminated in favour of the Ruſſians. "The enemy (ſays General Bennigſen), though beat off at every point, continued to receive reinforcements from all ſides, and threatened to cut off our moſt advanced troops. I therefore ordered the latter to retreat; and conſequently they, as well as the 8th diviſion, retreated immediately through Pruſſian Eylau (as did afterwards the whole of our rear), and joined the main body, which ſtood drawn up in the following manner: The 5th, 7th, 8th, 3d, and 2d diviſions formed two corps, the ſecond of which was diſpoſed in a ſingle column; the 4th and 14th diviſions compoſed the reſerve. The right wing was commanded by Lieut.-general Toutſchoff; the centre by Lieut.-gen. Baron Sackens; the left wing by Lieut.-gen. Count Oſtermann; and the whole of the van by Prince Bagrathion. The whole of the cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-gen. Prince Gallitzin, covered both wings, though a part thereof was within the line. The heights, ſituated before my front, were occupied by our batteries. Gen. Barckley de Tolley, and the Horſe Artillery of Col. Jermaloff, which had covered the retreat of the rear, were ſtill in Pruſſian Eylau; but the enemy ſoon advanced upon the town in ſuch force, that Gen. Barckley, notwithſtanding he performed miracles of bravery, was obliged to cede to ſuperior numbers, and to retreat. As ſoon as I perceived this, I ſent the 4th diviſion to ſupport him. It marched in three columns, overthrew all that oppoſed it, and retook the town by aſſault. The enemy ſuffered a very conſiderable loſs in this attack, notwithſtanding they had planted ſome cannon in the ſtreets, and were firing upon us on all ſides from the windows. Gen Barckley received a ſevere wound in the arm on this occaſion." On Feb. 8th, the action was renewed, and became general. We cannot follow the Commander in Chief through his detailed account of the reſpective operations; but they prove that the attempts of the French cavalry to break the different Ruſſian columns were uniformly defeated. The Peterſburg dragoons and Wladimir infantry, not only repelled a charge of this kind, but took two eagles and 20 pieces of cannon from the retreating enemy. Gen. Bagavouſt's diviſion, which had poſſeſſion of the village at Serpallen, was the only one which, from the ſuperiority of the enemy's numbers, was obliged to give way, and take a different poſition.—Gen. Bennigſen adds, that the arrival of the Pruſſian General Leſtocq contributed much to enſure the victory; and he concludes with the following obſervations: "This ſanguinary battle, which was begun on the 7th Feb. at three in the afternoon, ended on the following day at midnight. The enemy's loſs, by their own confeſſion, amounts to 30,000 men killed, and 12,000 wounded: 2000 French are taken, and 12 eagles are in our poſſeſſion. Our loſs conſiſts of 12,000 killed, and 7900 wounded. Fourteen French Generals are either killed or wounded; we have nine General Officers wounded, but moſt of them ſo ſlightly, that they have already rejoined the army. "In vain (he adds) did Buonaparte laviſh his vaſt reſources; in vain did he endeavour to excite the courage of his ſoldiers, and ſacrifice ſo great a part of his army. The bravery and perſevering courage of the Ruſſians have withſtood all his efforts, and wreſted from him a victory which long was doubtful. As I remained maſter of the field of battle, I continued there during the night, in the courſe of which I conſidered what was neceſſary to be done; and I feel happy in having adopted the determination of marching to Koningſberg. There I could procure abundant ſupplies, of every kind, neceſſary for the army; there, after a continued and glorious exertion, the army found that repoſe which was ſo neceſſary to it; while the French army, weakened and diſcouraged, remained under arms. I was in hopes, by thus falling back, to induce the French army to follow me; but only twelve regiments of cavalry, under the command of Marſhal Murat, attempted this, and were almoſt annihilated, near Mansfeldt. After this freſh loſs, the enemy commenced his retreat."

Several ſanguinary ſkirmiſhes have lately taken place between a body of Coſſacks under the command of the Hettman, Lieut. Gen. Platow, and the French, near Gutſtadt.—The manner in which the Ruſſians acted is worthy of notice, from its ſingularity. A party of Coſſack cavalry, under the immediate command of the Hettman, being attacked by the enemy's infantry, he made his men diſmount, and perform a rapid fire in return, while another regiment of Coſſacks was ordered to attack on horſeback. Here a ſcene enſued, which could not fail powerfully to raiſe the enthuſiaſm of every perſon. The Coſſacks bleſſed themſelves with a loud voice, "*Hoſpodi po milli!*" (God have mercy upon me!) and made the ſign of the Croſs upon their breaſts, according to the cuſtom of the Greek Church. The cloſe of this ſolemn religious ceremony was the ſignal

ſignal for the attack. In a moment the regiment ſet off full ſpeed, expanding like a ſwarm of bees, exclaiming *Hurrah!* and took up directly the whole troop of Frenchmen oppoſed to them, each Coſſack ſeizing his man by the collar. After this ſucceſsful manœuvre, the Enemy advanced from the wood with the whole of their force, and with ſome cannon. But, as their intention was not to fight, but merely to watch the movements of the enemy, the Hettman ordered his men to deſiſt, took up a poſition between Gronau and Altkirch, and waited till the evening. He fixed his head-quarters at Gronau, diſtributed the other Pulks in the adjacent villages, and ſelected 30 men, whom he charged to alarm the enemy at Altkirch the whole night. This was performed with ſuch effect, that the enemy were obliged, during the night, to ſend for ſeveral conſiderable reinforcements from Outtſtadt. Every Coſſack is ready to ſacrifice his own life for the Hettman, being attached to him from principles of religion as well as affection: they all burn with deſire to diſtinguiſh themſelves; for, after the termination of the war, when the Hettman ſhall conduct his faithful men home to their country, that Coſſack who ſhould have been guilty of any act of cowardice or meanneſs in the field would be turned away as an outcaſt with ignominy and contempt.

Letters from Memel of the 2d, mention the arrival of the Ruſſian Emperor on that morning. The Emperor, and the King of Pruſſia, intended to ſet out for the army in a few days.

A letter from Dantzic, of the 14th, ſays: "Twenty thouſand men, moſtly Poles, are lying round this place. Gen. Kalkreuth has arrived here with a reinforcement of 2000 Coſſacks, and has taken the command of the place. The ſuburbs are already deſtroyed; ſo that 8000 people are without houſe or home."

A letter from Pappenberg, dated the 17th inſt. ſtates, that the French had been driven from the Nerung Haaf, before Dantzig, after ſeveral ſevere conflicts, in which many men fell on each ſide. The enemy ſeized this poſition by a *ruſe de guerre*; and had they been able to retain it, would have greatly diſtreſſed Dantzig.

In the late ſortie of the Swedes from Stralſund, on the 4th inſtant, by which the French were compelled to raiſe the ſiege of that place, the French and Dutch loſt upwards of 8000 men in killed, wounded, and priſoners. The Swediſh force was divided into three columns, commanded by Gen. Von Eſſen, Baron Armfeldt, and Count Loewenthjelm. They carried the French works, and put to the bayonet the troops who defended them. The Swediſh flotilla, at the ſame time, landed troops in the rear of the enemy, and attacked their poſts at Anclam, Grieſwald, Wolgaſt, &c. At Grieſwald, the magazines of the enemy were eſtabliſhed: they fell into the hands of the Swedes, with 1300 priſoners, and 300 bullocks. The Dutch military cheſt, with 123,000 dollars, has likewiſe fallen into their hands. Several of the Dutch conſcripts have gone over to the Swedes.

According to a Decree of the French Adminiſtrator General, dated March 25, the city of Berlin is to pay, at three times, the ſum of 1,000,000 of ſix dollars, as part of the contribution impoſed Oct. 15. Similar proceedings have taken place at Breſlau.

On the 7th April, the unfortunate Hanoverians were ordered to pay a further contribution of 7,200,000 ſix dollars, at the rate of 1,200,000 per month.

Buonaparte has demanded from the city of Leipſic 1,500,000 dollars, in lieu of the Britiſh property belonging to individuals there, and ſeized by the French. A ſimilar compenſation is to be propoſed to Hamburgh, Lubec, &c.

HOLLAND.

Marſhal de Winter has aſſumed the chief command of the Dutch fleet, under the orders of Admiral Kikkeſt; and alſo of the army, under Gen. Von Hadel.

AUSTRIA.

The Princes of Anhalt, Reuſs, Lippe Detmold, Waldeck, and the Count of Lippe Schaumburgh, have joined the Rheniſh Confederation.

A Letter from the Banks of the Elbe, dated the 18th, ſays, "Auſtria proceeds daily in her military organizations. At the Diet of Hungary, the inſurrection is to be voted, and other neceſſary ſteps taken; and the Auſtrian Government, it is then expected, will throw aſide the maſk."

FRANCE.

The Grand Sanhedrin has declared all uſury to be unlawful; and that the profeſſion of military ſervice is a duty equally incumbent on the Jews as on others.

Paris, April 8. The Senate was opened on the 4th; when the Arch-Chancellor addreſſed the Members. The Miniſter at War then read a report to the Emperor; and a Meſſage from the Emperor was read to the Senate, in which he ſays, after alluding to his commands reſpecting the Conſcription for 1808: "All the nations round us are arming; England has again ſet on foot an extraordinary levy of 200,000 men. Other Powers, as well as England, are adopting the meaſure of extraordinary levies, as their laſt reſource. However ſtrong and numerous our armies may be, we are by no means convinced that the regu-

regulations of the Senatus Consultum will be the less necessary and advantageous. At any rate, the sight of the triple barrier of camps, which encircle our territory, must have the same effect upon our enemy as the triple line of fortresses which defend our advanced frontier. This will leave them without the least hope of gaining any advantage over us, will assuage their fury, and finally, in consequence of their total incapacity to do us any injury, will bring them back to a sense of reason and justice." He then pays some compliments to the Senators for their zeal; and continues thus:

"We have triumphed over all our enemies. In the course of six months, we have passed the Main, the Saal, the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula: We have made ourselves masters of the strongest places in Europe: Magdeburg, Hamelin, Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, and Brieg. Our soldiers have proved victorious in several battles; they have taken upwards of 300 pieces of cannon upon the field of battle; they have sent 4000 pieces of heavy artillery to France, 400 Russian and Prussian standards, and made upwards of 200,000 prisoners of war. Though at present we ask for new sacrifices from our people, in order that we may obtain a greater extent of force, it is not that we should abuse this power for the purpose of prolonging the war. Our policy is invariable. We offered peace to England before the fourth coalition had shewn itself: *The same Peace we offer to England still.* The principal Envoy which England employed in these negotiations has made the most public declaration, and in the most unequivocal terms, that the peace would have been both honourable and advantageous to England: thus he has made the justice of our cause appear evident. We are ready to conclude a peace with Russia, upon the same conditions as were signed by her negotiator, but which were rejected in consequence of the arts and intrigues of the English. We are ready to restore to the eight millions of the inhabitants whom we have conquered, their tranquillity, and to restore to the King of Prussia his Capital."

TURKEY.

The following account appeared in the *Vienna Court Gazette* of the 25th Feb.—"Admiral Louis's squadron, cruizing off Tenedos, was reinforced between the 15th and the 18th of February, by four three-deckers, several frigates, and corvettes; and on the 21st the English forced the seven forts which protect the passage of the Dardanelles, burnt a ship of the line, and also destroyed some Turkish frigates in the Channel. In consequence, fresh Negotiations, and proposals for accommodation, took place, and were continued when the latest accounts came away."

An article in the French Papers, under the date of Constantinople, Feb. 20, after giving the substance of a note presented by Mr. Arbuthnot, to enforce the renewal of the Treaties with Russia and England, says, that a levy of 200,000 men has been ordered throughout the Turkish Empire; and that all English goods in the States of the Grand Seignior have been laid under sequestration.

The Hamburgh Correspondenten, of the 14th, contains official details of the late events at Constantinople *, which are comprised in a series of diplomatic communications.

The works which have lately been constructed for the defence of Constantinople, by Capt. Boutin, of the French Artillery, are calculated to oppose serious obstacles to any future attack. On the 8th of March they mounted nearly 493 guns, and 73 mortars.

The Russians are stated to have crossed the Danube in two divisions, near Widdin and at Cladova.

ASIA.

Discovery of a valuable Gold Mine in India.—The sand of the rivers of Poniseer, Palaur, and Cargoory, in India, has long been celebrated for the quantity of gold found in it; so abundant in fact, that after heavy floods, grains of gold were constantly found in the ears of paddy, on the banks of the rivers. Representation on the subject having recently been made to the Madras Government, they sent Lieut. J. Warren to Ooscotta, to survey that district; and the result has been the discovery of a tract, about 46 miles in length, along the Yena Batterine Conda Hills, abounding with gold.

An overland dispatch from India states, that a spirit of mutiny still prevails among the native troops. A conspiracy has been discovered, the object of which was to destroy the 9th and 11th regiments at Nurn Droog.

The last accounts from India mention intelligence of a serious insurrection having taken place among the Javanese at Cheribon; that the Dutch Government had detached a large force from Batavia, consisting of Javanese and French troops, to the assistance of the garrison, and that of the former above 1000 had come over to the insurgents.

* It is most unfortunate, that all the accounts which we have of the expedition up the Dardanelles are through foreign and inimical channels; the ship which was charged with Adm. Duckworth's dispatches having been taken by the enemy.

AMERICA

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The bill for prohibiting the importation of Slaves into America, after the 31ſt December, 1807, has received the ſignature of the Preſident.

All the legal proceedings againſt Mr. Burr have failed. Having ſurrendered himſelf, he was bound to appear at the Supreme Court of the Territory of Miſſiſſipi. He did appear there; and the Attorney General found he was not authorized to proceed againſt him, the offence of which he was accuſed not having been committed within his juriſdiction: no bill was conſequently prepared or found againſt him; and the Grand Jury having been diſcharged, Mr. B. conceived he was entitled to be diſcharged alſo. In conſequence, he did not appear again at the Court. This, however, was not the opinion of the Governor of the Miſſiſſipi; and he has proclaimed Mr. B. as breaking his recognizance, and offered a reward of 2000 dollars for his apprehenſion.

By Papers from Philadelphia to the 19th, and New York to the 16th ult. we learn that the Senate was about to be convened, to conſider the Treaty with Great Britain. The Preſident is reported to have ſaid, that the carrying trade was placed on a footing favourable to American ſhipping. That the American intercourſe with India was favourably adjuſted. That the general ſyſtem of blockade was abandoned; and that, of the 25 Articles which compoſe the Treaty, 23 were altogether unexceptionable.

Barbadoes Papers of the 24th of December ſtate, that the iſland of St. Thomas had ſuffered a third time by fire; and that the Circe frigate has taken a Spaniſh prize of great value.

Advices from St. Domingo ſtate, that after much bloodſhed, the two rival Generals, Pichon and Chriſtophe, have entered into a treaty to divide the iſland equally between them, and to unite in a bond of friendſhip for the future. Their partiſans and followers have returned to their ſeveral occupations, and trade is expected to be ſoon as briſk as ever.

Private letters from the army at Monte Video, give ſome intereſting particulars, in addition to what are contained in the Gazette. [*See page* 361.]—It appears, that after the breach was entered, the troops had to leap down 15 or 16 feet. However, part of the 95th or Rifle Regiment took poſſeſſion of the church, mounted the roof, and annoyed the Citadel. In the church there was great ſlaughter, as a number of Spaniards had taken refuge there, after firing upon our troops. Moſt of the Spaniſh troops are ſaid, in theſe letters, to be a ſqualid ſet of infirm people; and many of the officers are 60, 70, and 80 years of age.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 7. Lately, a fire broke out at the Rev. Richard Codrington's, at Staplegrove, near *Taunton*, which entirely conſumed the Parſonage-houſe, and the whole of his furniture, cloathes, &c. Fortunately, as it happened by day, no lives were loſt. What rendered the ſcene truly diſtreſſing was, Mrs. Codrington's being about to be confined for her tenth child.

Holywell, Flintſhire, *April* 6. This day, 27 men were killed in a coal-mine, owing to the fire-damp ariſing. They were drawn up in the courſe of the day, but ſo mangled as ſcarcely to be known by their relations. The ſcene of diſtreſs that took place, maſters all deſcription; wives ſcreaming out for their dead huſbands, children for their fathers. One poor woman, as ſoon as ſhe ſaw her huſband, fell into a fit, and expired immediately; another, from the fright, immediately fell into labour, and was delivered on the ſpot. The accident was occaſioned by the ſteward of the mine neglecting to have the damp drawn out; which was perceived by the miners not long before it aroſe. One humane man went down to ſave as many as he could. He brought up four alive. He then returned to ſave a little boy, only nine years old. The child leaped on his back, and in that manner was brought near the mouth of the pit; but the current of air was too much for him—he gave one gaſp, and expired.

Portſmouth, *April* 16. A Court Martial aſſembled on-board the Gladiator, on this and the following day, to enquire into the conduct of Capt. Whitby, late of the Leander, on a charge of violating the neutrality of a State in amity with his Majeſty, and having, within the juriſdictions of the United States of America, unlawfully, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, cauſed a ſhot to be fired, whereby John Pearce, a citizen of America, was feloniouſly killed and murdered. The Court were of opinion that the charge had not been proved, and did adjudge Capt. Whitby to be acquitted.

April 18. About three this afternoon, as a veſſel was coming from the fort of *Harwich*, with two companies of the 79th regiment of Scotch Highlanders, in number 98 men, women, and children, ſhe upſet in a ſquall of wind, owing chiefly to ſo many men being upon deck. Though aſſiſtance was immediately given, only three ſmall children were picked up, floating on the water, all in petticoats; one of which, a boy, the father had held by its clothes in his teeth ten or fifteen minutes, till ſome perſon caught hold of its clothes to ſave himſelf, and pulled it from him, the father all the time clinging to the rig-

ging,

ging, and is one of the number ſaved; in the whole, 18 ſoldiers, 2 officers, the maſter, and one woman: every means was uſed to reſtore the children, but in vain. One of his Majeſty's gun-brigs coming in juſt at the time, turned its boat off, and was the means of ſaving the chief of them that were ſaved, eight of them having hung faſt to the rigging.

April 20. This day, the foundation-ſtone of the South-eaſt corner of the lock of the Humber dock was laid, with great rejoicings, at *Hull*. The whole of this great undertaking will coſt 200,000*l.*; which is entirely defrayed by the Corporations of the Dock Company, the Mayor and Burgeſſes, and the Trinity-houſe.

April 29. Seven hundred perſons were confirmed at *Enfield* by the Biſhop of Oxford, proxy for the Biſhop of London.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Tueſday, April 14.

This day the following official bulletin was circulated:

Admiralty-office, April 14. Diſpatches from Lord Collingwood, dated off Cadiz, March 28th, received this morning by His Majeſty's ſloop Ipſogen, arrived at Plymouth, contain intelligence that Vice-Admiral Sir T. Duckworth, finding, on his arrival at Tenedos, that His Majeſty's ambaſſador had left Conſtantinople on the 29th of Jan. proceeded, with the ſquadron under his command, to that city, paſſing the Dardanelles againſt all oppoſition on Feb. 19. His ſubſequent operations were not known to his Lordſhip; but from the Spider ſchooner, in the afternoon of that day, and the report of the inhabitants of Tenedos, there is reaſon to believe that the Turkiſh marine is deſtroyed. On Feb. 14th, His Majeſty's ſhip Ajax caught fire and was burnt; the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, and about 400 officers and men, were ſaved. The following Gentlemen are miſſing: Lieut. Mitchell, and his brother, a Midſhipman; Lieut. Sibthorp; Mr. Donaldſon, maſter; Capt. Boyd, marines; Owens, ſurgeon; Bonner, gunner; Renolds, ſurgeon's aſſiſtant; Meſſrs. Fotheringham, maſter's mate; Saunders, ditto; Keene, Midſhipman; Keating, Potter, Manners, Lewes, Tighe, Danford, and Whaley.

Wedneſday, April 15.

The Anniverſary of that excellent Inſtitution, the Royal Humane Society, was held this day, Mr. Alderman Hankey in the Chair; who diſplayed great addreſs in the preſentation of the Honorary Rewards. Dr. Thornton was preſented with an appropriate Medal, for which he returned a ſuitable reply.

Saturday, April 18.

A numerous meeting of the Supporters of the Literary Fund aſſembled this day, at the Freemaſons' Tavern. The Company were highly delighted with the recitations of Mr. Fitzgerald, &c. and with ſome beautiful Glees, compoſed for the occaſion by Mr. Shield. The grand feature of the day was the munificent bequeſt of Mr. Newton, briefly noticed in p. 369.

We are ſorry to ſtate the loſs of the Blanche frigate; the particulars of which are contained in a letter from Captain Sir Thomas Lavie, dated Breſt, March 9. The ſhip ſailed from Portſmouth on the 3d, to join Admiral Sir James Saumarez, and encountered moſt tempeſtuous weather. On the night of the 4th ſhe ſtruck. The Captain thus proceeds: "The night was dreadfully dark and cold, and there was no poſſibility of diſcriminating whether the rocks were diſtant from the land, or connected with the ſhore; however, happily, it proved the latter. I immediately ordered the maſts to be cut away, and recommended the officers and men to ſtay by me and the ſhip to the laſt. A few hands got into the quarter-boats; and they were no ſooner on the water than they were daſhed to pieces. It was about high water; and while the tide flowed the ſhip lay tolerably eaſy, until it began to fall, when moſt tremendous breakers covered us. I remained by the wheel until ſhe divided amidſhips, and fell over ſeaward. The crew were all on the ſide, and hauled me up to them. It was pleaſing to obſerve the attention they paid me to the laſt; and now they careſs me as their father. We lay in this ſtate about three hours, when the water left the wreck ſufficient for us to attempt a landing, and, with the exception of a few, got ſafe on ſhore, and aſſembled under a rock, when three cheers were given to the remains of the poor dear Blanche. At day-light, not two pieces of wood were left together, and the maſts were ſhattered into ſhivers. Nothing was ſaved; and we make a moſt ſhabby appearance. A caſk of rum was the only thing found on the ſhore; and, after I was carried to a cottage, ſome were ſo imprudent as to broach, by which about 25 died. It is not poſſible to aſcertain our exact loſs, but ſhould think 45, 20 of whom were marines. All the officers are ſaved. Mr. Goodhew, paſſenger, died through fear. We landed on a ſhocking coaſt; but every attention poſſible was paid to us. We have already been marched about 30 miles, and are now at Breſt, which is a Heaven to all hands, as they are moſt comfortably lodged and fed in the Navy Hoſpital."

Wedneſday, April 22.

This day, the Lord Mayor of London, with a deputation of twelve Aldermen and twelve Commoners, attended by the Recorder

corder and Remembrancer, proceeded with an addreſs of the Corporation to the Queen's Palace, through the Horſe Guards and along the Park. The Lord Mayor's ſtate carriage, his ſervants in ſtate liveries, on foot, and the number of carriages between the trees, had a moſt delightful effect. The proceſſion arrived at the Palace exactly at two o'clock, and ſoon after their arrival, his Majeſty entered the Levee room, when the Recorder preſented the Addreſs as follows:

"To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

"The humble and dutiful Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign!

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, approach the Throne with our warmeſt and moſt unfeigned gratitude, for the dignified and decided ſupport and protection recently given by Your Majeſty to the Proteſtant Reformed Religion, as by Law eſtabliſhed, and for the firm and conſtitutional exerciſe of your Royal Prerogative, to preſerve the independence of the Crown.

"Deeply ſenſible as Your Majeſty's faithful citizens of London at all times are, of the great and ſubſtantial bleſſings we enjoy under Your Majeſty's paternal Government, we ſhould juſtly incur the imputation of criminal indifference, as the firſt Municipal Body in Your Majeſty's dominions, were we lightly to conſider the ſcrupulous regard and fervent zeal, which have invariably guided Your Majeſty, for the preſervation of our religion, laws, and liberties, more particularly at this intereſting conjuncture, or ſilently to withhold our loyal acknowledgements, due to the beſt of Kings, for his wiſe and ſteady reſolution to ſecure inviolate our glorious Conſtitution in Church and State.

"We contemplate, Sire, with the warmeſt affection, and moſt profound veneration, the exerciſe of thoſe unextinguiſhable principles in the Royal Breaſt, which protect, in every ſituation, the Religious Intereſts of your people, and provide for the happineſs and freedom of poſterity, by guarding the Proteſtant Succeſſion in Your Majeſty's Royal Houſe, on the Throne of the United Kingdom.

"Your Majeſty's faithful Citizens of London feel it no leſs their pride and exultation, than their bounden and indiſpenſable duty, to expreſs the ſentiments of ſatisfaction which animate their hearts, at the wiſe and dignified meaſures purſued by Your Majeſty, for ſecuring the glorious Independence of the Crown, as one of the Three Eſtates of our well-tempered and invaluable Conſtitution.

"That Your Majeſty may be long ſpared to us by an over-ruling Providence, and that the people of this land may be long ſenſible of the bleſſings of Your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Government, in the protection of every thing dear to them, is the ardent prayer of Your Majeſty's loyal Citizens of London.

Signed, by Order of the Court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

They were received very courteouſly by His Majeſty, who returned them the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"I receive, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, the aſſurances you give me of your concurrence in thoſe principles which have governed my conduct on the late important occaſion. It has ever been my object to ſecure, to all deſcriptions of my ſubjects, the benefits of Religious Toleration, and it affords me particular gratification to reflect, that during my Reign theſe advantages have been more generally and extenſively enjoyed, than at any former period; but, at the ſame time, I never can forget what is due to the ſecurity of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment of my Dominions, connected as it is with our Civil Conſtitution, and with all thoſe bleſſings, which, by the favour of Providence, have hitherto ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed us amongſt the Nations of the World."

His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Jonathan Miles and James Branſcomb, the Sheriffs.

Saturday, April 25.

Letters received from a petty officer of the Nautilus, 18 guns, Captain Palmer, wrecked on a deſert iſland in the Mediterranean, ſtate, that about 70 of the ſurvivors, among whom was the Captain and Firſt Lieutenant, had eſcaped the horrors of a watery grave to encounter a more dreadful death by ſtarvation. Theſe poor fellows were without food nearly ten days. The Captain and Firſt Lieutenant, with the greater part of thoſe on the iſland, periſhed from hunger. The few ſurvivors were found on the ſhore, with the dead bodies of Capt. Palmer's coxſwain and cabin-boy; which, horrible to relate, they were obliged to eat to preſerve their lives, until they were taken off by the boats of the ſquadron under Admiral Louis.

Monday, April 27.

This day the Parliament was very unexpectedly prorogued, by a Speech from the Lords Commiſſioners, previous to an intended Diſſolution, "His Majeſty being anxious to recur to the ſenſe of his People, while the events which have recently taken place are yet freſh in their recollection."

Vol. LXXVI. p. 984. Mr. John Hayman Packer, of Drury-lane theatre, was born March 21, 1730, in the Strand, and ſerved his time to his father, a ſadler, in Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet. He appeared on the ſtage at Newcaſtle, in 1754, under the name of Hayman, and firſt played in London in 1756, at Covent-garden, in the parts of Johnſon in the Rehearſal, and of the Frenchman in Lethe. He played at Drury-lane, in September that year, Selim in "The Mourning Bride;" and afterwards performed Cateſby in "Richard III." with Garrick; and continued to perform in almoſt every piece wherein Garrick appeared, till he quitted the ſtage in 1776. Mr. Packer, for more than fifteen years, had but forty ſhillings weekly; for twelve years he had three pounds, then four. He could read ſmall print by moonlight, and never uſed glaſſes but to ſee diſtant objects; and it was the reward of his temperance that he never loſt a tooth. He kept a journal of his life from the day he left his father's houſe till his death; and a book in which he entered the births, marriages, and deaths of all his friends. He played, at leaſt, 4852 times, beſides walking in proceſſions. An accidental fall down ſtairs, January 31, 1806, contributed to haſten his death, which took place September 16, in the 76th year of his age. Thoſe who ſaw Mr. P. perform in his decline, will be ſurprized to find, that forty years ago, Churchill, in his "Roſciad," characterized him thus:

"Who can, like Packer, charm with ſprightly eaſe?"

But, whatever might have been his merits, his latter days were embittered by inattention! Unable to derive from his ſalary, by reaſon of ſtoppages, thoſe comforts which his time of life required, he ſunk under grief, and added another to thoſe fatal inſtances of diſtreſs in their latter days, which are already too numerous among the devotees of the Stage.

Vol. LXXVII. p. 267. Oſman, the grandfather of Paſwan Oglou, was a common watchman at Widdin; and it is ſaid he alſo ſwept the ſtreets in the daytime. He afterwards ſerved in the war of 1753, againſt the Ruſſians, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery. He was rewarded with the fief of Parabin, in Moldavia; where he ſpent the reſt of his life, occupied in the education of his ſon Omar Aga, who afterwards obtained the rank of Baſſi Aga, or Chief of the Diſtrict. Omar had two ſons—Ibrahim Bey, who ſettled in Conſtantinople as a merchant, and Oſman, ſirnamed Paſwan Oglou (ſon of the night-crier or ſtreet-ſweeper). His father, who lived at Widdin, had him inſtructed in the various branches of the political, œconomical, and military ſcience. The young Oſman joined to a great activity of mind a very violent temper. In 1785, being in the country with his father, they quarrelled; and the ſon put himſelf at the head of ſome of his father's vaſſals who were attached to him. They attacked and put to flight ſuch as Oſman had armed for his own defence. The chief inhabitants of Widdin interfered in this quarrel, which laſted more than two years; and in 1788, the father was reduced to the neceſſity of ſuing for peace with his ſon, when a reconciliation followed. From this period, the troops they had ſeparately enrolled were united into one body, which enabled them to keep themſelves maſters of Widdin, where their authority increaſed daily, with the number of their partiſans. They abuſed their influence ſo groſſly, that they dictated laws not only in the city, but in the country round, employing force againſt ſuch as oppoſed their pleaſure. The Porte, alarmed at this uſurpation of its ſovereignty, ſent Mahmed Pacha, in 1798, with 12,000 men, and promiſed him the Pachaſhip of Widdin, if he expelled Paſwan Oglou and his father. The latter were beſieged for three months in Widdin; but, not being able to reſiſt ſuch conſiderable forces, the Pacha and his Son took refuge, along with 600 men who ſtill adhered to them, with Prince Maurojeni in Wallachia. This Prince gave them protection, nominated both of them Bir-Baſſes (*i. e.* Commanders of 1,000 men); and eſtabliſhed Omar as the Commandant of Czernitz, and Paſwan Oglou as that of Gyurgyera, with orders to defend theſe poſts againſt the Auſtrians. Omar was ſoon diſlodged from Czernitz by the Imperialiſts, and ſaved himſelf, with only 17 of the garriſon, by retiring to the right bank of the Danube; fixing his reſidence in the Caſtle of Kulla, ſix leagues from Widdin.

P. 282. An old Correſpondent ſays, "If thoſe who have been uſeful in their generation deſerve to be gratefully remembered, the Rev. Thomas Urwick ought not to deſcend to the grave unnoticed and undiſtinguiſhed; and the acquaintance of half a century will authorize the tribute here meant to be paid. He was one of the few ſurviving pupils of Dr. Doddridge of Northampton; under whoſe tuition he was placed after he had finiſhed his claſſical learning, and with whom he went through the whole courſe of lectures uſually delivered at that reſpectable ſeminary; and, for the ſake of reviewing and fixing the knowledge he had acquired, he intended to have continued another year; but, being prevented by the death of his Tutor, he determined to purſue farther improvement at Glaſgow, then an Univerſity

verſity of high reputation, from the great character of its Profeſſors, and particularly from that of the celebrated Dr. Leechman, the Divinity Teacher. Here he applied himſelf, with freſh zeal and ſpirit, to a critical ſtudy of the Scriptures, and every other ſource of information preparatory to the ſacred office which he had in view; and no opportunity of adding to his ſtock was neglected. Being thus qualified and furniſhed as "a workman that need not be aſhamed," he had a right to aſpire to one of the moſt conſiderable ſtations among the Proteſtant Diſſenters; but, contenting himſelf at firſt with being an aſſiſtant, he commenced his miniſterial duties in connexion with the Rev. Dr Allen, at Worceſter, where he remained ſeveral years, acquitting himſelf to the ſatisfaction of a large and reſpectable Society, poſſeſſed of their confidence, enjoying their friendſhip, and promoting their edification. He might be called a diſciple of the Old School, having formed himſelf upon the model of his venerable Tutor. His ſentiments were evangelical, but untinctured with enthuſiaſm or bigotry; his delivery was eaſy and unaffected, and his addreſs ſerious and affectionate. His diſcourſes were ſolid and judicious, but ſimple and perſpicuous; and he enforced the precepts of Morality by the peculiar diſcoveries and hopes of the Goſpel, being not only perſuaded of their truth, but their efficacy and ſucceſs in turning ſinners from the error of their way to the wiſdom of the juſt. By theſe means he roſe to popularity and eſteem; and he preſerved them by a propriety of conduct and a blameleſs converſation. His next removal was to Narborough, a village in Leiceſterſhire, where he was the ſole paſtor of a Congregation leſs numerous but of manners and habits more congenial with his own. Here he enjoyed his beloved retirement, and was more at leiſure to proſecute the ſtudies that were moſt agreeable to him. He thought Religion a more welcome gueſt in the calm of a rural retreat, than amidſt the hurry and buſtle of a world devoted to buſineſs or pleaſure, and abounding in ſnares and temptations. The influence of God's holy ſpirit and grace encouraged and proſpered his labours. He rejoiced over the ſeed he had ſown, and the plants he had watered; and he ſaid in his heart, "Here will I dwell, this people ſhall be my people, and their God ſhall be my God;" and who, that makes a wiſe and ſober eſtimate of the purſuits of mankind, marks the end of human ambition, and the vanity of every-thing independent of futurity, would not approve his determination? But man is not to be the judge of his own proper rank and ſtation. The will of Providence muſt be obeyed, whether it aſſigns a public or a private lot, whether it points to the lofty eminence or the humble valley, the poſt of danger or ſecurity, to trials and difficulties, or tranquillity and repoſe. The worthy deceaſed had not caſt anchor, or reached his deſtined port. He was reſerved for a more elevated and conſpicuous ſphere of action. He was called to officiate at Clapham, to perſons of more opulence and refinement, whoſe modes and habits of life required more ſtudied compoſitions and greater attention to the proprieties of ſocial intercourſe. But, being invited by an earneſtneſs which implied an obligation, and an unanimity which could not be reſiſted, he accepted the charge, without conſulting his own feelings and inclination. The ſituation of a Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſter is peculiarly critical and delicate. The World is not his friend, nor the World's Laws; he has no proſpect of preferment, or any temporal reward; ſo that, if he has not a conſciouſneſs of integrity to ſupport him, he has no other recompence. He is liable to cenſure for every human frailty; watched with a jealous eye by thoſe on whom his ſubſiſtence depends. He is accuſed of opinions which he diſclaims, and condemned for thoſe he profeſſes; and often falls a victim to groundleſs prejudice and caprice. He muſt adapt himſelf to auditors of every deſcription; and, in ſome meaſure, be all things to all men, if he would expect to ſee his labours crowned with ſucceſs. The Societies round the Metropolis being collected from all parts of the town, and conſiſting of members of all denominations, who have no attachment to the Miniſter, and no bond of union among themſelves, cannot be kept together without uncommon addreſs and moderation. Subjects of diſcourſe muſt be choſen with judgment, and handled with diſcretion. Reſpectful attention muſt unite with manly independence; and matters of abſtruſe ſpeculation and controverſy muſt be ſacrificed to practical truth and edification. Theſe requiſites Mr. Urwick eminently poſſeſſed; and, by the obſervance of theſe maxims, he obtained general acceptance and good will. He was free from all vanity and oſtentation, the deſire of lucre, or the love of fame and popularity; and he conſidered himſelf as accountable to his Divine Maſter for the flock committed to his care. Their improvement was his delight, and their approbation his reward; content to be their guide and companion in the purſuit of glory and immortality. He provoked no conteſt on the ſcore of politicks or doctrines; lived in harmony with every party; and cultivated a friendly intercourſe with the Clergy of the Eſtabliſh-

ment,

ment, as well as with those of his own Communion. He was candid to the sentiments of others, but faithful and constant to his own. He was not ashamed of his principles, nor ever compromised his integrity. He paid no compliments at the expence of Truth or Sincerity; and gave no just cause of offence to any. He respected no man's person, solicited no man's smile, and dreaded no man's frown. In a word, his professions were without disguise; his conversation without artifice; and his love without dissimulation. His days seemed to have been prolonged beyond the usual period, that he might have a larger space for those upright exertions and purposes to which they were devoted; and his life and usefulness kept pace together. It was not till after he had counted threescore years and ten, that he entertained any thoughts of cessation from public service, nor till he had severely suffered from the attack of a painful disorder, which made it necessary for him to accept assistance, and, not long after, to put a final close to his ministry. Yet even then he did not think himself wholly discharged while any part was left him to fulfil; and as long as he lived, he was resolved not to live in vain. He could attest the truths he had believed; realize the instructions he had given; and exemplify the precepts he had inculcated. He could lend a willing and welcome aid to his brethren when absent or indisposed. He could execute important trusts in which he was engaged; and dedicate the last remains of his strength in the service of the honourable cause of Christian Liberty, which had employed all his youthful vigour and energy. Though ceasing to be a pastor, he could still be a counsellor, a benefactor, and a friend. He had acquired a knowledge of the world, which enabled him to detect its artifices, point out its dangers, and guard against its temptations. Experience and judgment gave weight and authority to his advice, and rendered his mediation in healing differences acceptable and decisive; by his reproof the vicious were reclaimed, and the wavering were confirmed by his encouragement. By separating Religion from austerity and superstition, he endeared it to the young, and reconciled it to the unbelieving. He consoled the afflicted with its promises, and the aged with its future prospects. His heart, his hand, his purse, were open to the relief of the indigent; he divided his substance with the widow and the orphan. He distinguished the industrious and deserving poor; and, when his own resources were insufficient, he pleaded their cause with the affluent, and was not sent empty away. If a family was deprived of its head, or plunged into adversity by unforeseen calamities, he restored and comforted them. Was any beneficial plan proposed for promoting religious knowledge, or the suppression of vice, or the reformation of manners, he was to be found at his post. Were promising talents and modest merit to be drawn from the vale of obscurity, he was their patron and advocate. Was an institution to be set on foot for the discovery of useful art and science, for facilitating the attainment of knowledge by more frugal and compendious methods, he was one of the first to cherish and support it. Was a Temple to be erected for God, and not for interest, party, or fame, or a mission established for the propagation of genuine Christianity in dark and barbarous regions, he joined hands with Providence to ensure its prosperity. A life thus spent could not fail to be pleasant and honourable. But it was not to last; the shadows of the evening began to lengthen, and the time came when Israel must die, "and be gathered to his fathers." Three times he had prepared to remove into his own county (Salop); and each time he was prevented by unexpected accident. Having lived a Patriarch's life, he was now to make a Patriarchal exit; and he fell a victim to labour and fatigue, more than sickness or disease. Exhausted Nature asked for repose, and it was granted him; being dismissed as a good and faithful servant, and permitted to depart in peace, and "see the salvation of the Lord."

P. 284. The late Sawrey Gilpin, esq. R. A. was a celebrated painter, particularly of horses and wild animals. He was descended from an antient family in the county of Cumberland, which has given to the world many characters justly celebrated for their talents and virtues. He was born at Carlisle (of which city his only surviving brother, Joseph-Dacre Gilpin, esq. is the present mayor); and in early youth, under the instruction of a most excellent and ingenious father, imbibed, along with his late brother, the Reverend William Gilpin, the tourist, a strong propensity for the Polite Arts. This was ripened, as he advanced in life, into a conspicuous talent, and enabled him to execute paintings which are justly admired for the great truth and spirit of the composition, and extreme chasteness of colouring. His excellence consisted entirely in pourtraying animals, the anatomy of which he was completely conversant with, from the humblest of the domestic tribe to the roaring wanderers of the woods. He selected those in groupes, the admirable imitations of which will confer a lasting celebrity upon his name. Many of his most capital pictures are in the possession of Noblemen and Collectors. The

Prince

Prince of Wales's and the Duke of Hamilton's collections are both enriched with the productions of his pencil; but, we believe, his chef d'œuvre is in the poſſeſſion of S. Whitbread, eſq. M.P. It conſiſts of a group of tigers, and is a noble and ſpirited compoſition. He excelled much in giving an expreſſion of terrible but majeſtic fierceneſs to that nobleſt of all animals, the lion; ſome of his ſlighter ſketches, ſtudied from the life, give a ſtriking repreſentation of the ſullen dignity which is the peculiar characteriſtic of that Royal animal. The etchings of cattle, which accompany his brother's deſcriptive writings, are his productions.

P. 285. William George Sibley, eſq. treaſurer of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, who died March 16, after a very few days illneſs, at his houſe in Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury, is deeply lamented by all who knew him. In his official department he invariably diſcharged his duty with fidelity and aſſiduity, and, in all reſpects, with ſatisfaction to the Company and honour to himſelf. He was a loyal Subject, and a real and true Patriot. In private life, a tender and affectionate huſband, a ſteady friend to the deſerving, kind to the poor, and benevolent to all. An enemy to all oſtentation, he was religious without the leaſt tincture of bigotry, and ſtrictly moral without the affectation of being better than others. Throughout life he ſtood approved, in every ſenſe of the word, a truly good and upright man. He has bequeathed nearly the whole of his property to his widow, whom he appointed executrix to his will, and his brother executor; and, being deſirous to relieve them as much as poſſible from perſonal attention to the truſt, he added a gentleman of the Law to aſſiſt them, leaving him a ſuitable legacy for the trouble it might occaſion him. Mr. Sibley had been many years a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and a Governor of Chriſt's and likewiſe of the Foundling Hoſpitals; under the chapel of which latter charity his remains were depoſited on the 28th of March, attended by his relations, two other gentlemen, and the clergy belonging to the Foundling; ſeveral of the Governors meeting the funeral in the chapel, to pay their laſt tributes to a departed and reſpected friend. The ſervice was moſt ſolemnly performed by the Rev. John Lee Martin, rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen-ſquare; the children of the Hoſpital concluding it with a Pſalm appropriate to the melancholy occaſion.

Ibid. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker was ſecond ſon of Admiral Sir H. P. bart. who was loſt in the Cato in 1782, and brother to Sir Harry P. bart. of Long Melford, who was knighted for his gallant ſervices in the American war. The late Admiral's country-ſeat is Benhall-lodge, Suffolk.

Births.

LATELY, at Upper Ryde, in the Iſle of Wight, the wife of Captain Shippard, R. N. a daughter.

The wife of Rear-admiral Wells, a ſon.

At Brickendonbury, Herts, the wife of William Dent, eſq. a daughter.

At Blenheim, co. Oxford, Lady Frances Spencer, a ſon.

At Chicheſter, Suſſex, the lady of the Hon. Major King, of the 5th Foot, a ſon.

The wife of John Lloyd Wynne, eſq. of Coed-Coch, co. Denbigh, a ſon and heir.

At Kenyon-houſe, the wife of Colonel Thornton, of Thornville Royal, a ſon.

At her father's houſe in Shropſhire, the Counteſs de Meſnard, a daughter.

At Weſt Wycombe, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. I. King, a daughter.

At Champion-lodge, Camberwell, Surrey, the wife of H. Voſs, eſq. a ſon.

At Pimlico-lodge, Mrs. Elliot, a daugh.

In Spring-gardens, Viſcounteſs Fitzharris, a ſon.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Lady Harriet Courtenay, a ſon.

In Berkeley-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, the wife of Duncan Campbell, eſq. a ſon.

In Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the wife of Cordell Brooks, eſq. a ſon.

In Berkeley-ſquare, the wife of John Trower, eſq. a daughter.

In Buckingham-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of Benjamin Wyatt, eſq. a ſon and daughter, both ſtill-born.

In Finſbury-ſquare, the wife of M. B. Louſada, eſq. a daughter.

In Portland-place, the wife of John Doniſon, eſq. a ſon.

March 21. At Woollington, Suffolk, the wife of Fred. Grey Cooper, eſq. a daughter.

27. At Malſhanger, near Baſingſtoke, Hants, the wife of Col. Cunynghame, a ſon.

In Hunter-ſtreet, the wife of Henry Hobhouſe, eſq. of Hardſpen-houſe, co. Somerſet, a daughter.

April 2. The wife of Mr. Cha. Kemble, of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, a ſon.

At Waterville, co. Kildare, Ireland, the lady of Lord Dunboyne, a ſon.

3. Viſcounteſs Andover, wife of Captain Digby, R. N. a daughter.

In Poland-ſtreet, the lady of the Hon. William Herbert, a ſon.

10 At Edinburgh, Lady Jemima Johnſtone Hope, wife of Capt. H of his Majeſty's ſhip Theſeus, a daughter.

At Annanill, in Scotland, the wife Col. Cunningham, of Thornton, a daugh

11 At Holbeck, Suffolk, the wife of S. Gooch, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

13. At Ayr, in Scotland, the Hon Rolle, a ſon.

In

17. In Dover-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Lady Theodoſia Vyner, a ſon.

20 At Belmont, Herts, Mrs. Thomas Raikes, a ſon.

The wife of Col. Shelly, of Hurworth, co. Durham, a ſon.

The wife of John Finch Simpſon, eſq. of Launde abbey, co. Leiceſter, a daughter.

25. In Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of Tho. Redhead, eſq. a daughter.

27. In Portugal-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, Lady Gertrude Sloane, a ſon.

Marriages.

1806. *June* 11. AT Columbo, in Ceylon, Capt. Edwards, military ſecretary to Governor Maitland, to Louiſa, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Layard, dean of Briſtol.

1807. *March* 30. At Dublin, Hans Hamilton, eſq. M. P. for the county of Dublin, to Miſs Anne Mitchell.

At Breadſall church, Derby, Samuel-Tertius Galton, eſq. to Violetta, eldeſt daughter of the late Eraſmus Darwin, M. D. of the Priory, Derby.

31. Henry Downer, eſq. of Woburn-place, Ruſſell-ſquare, to Miſs Oliphant, dau. of Campbell O. eſq. of Heſton, Middleſex.

At Guernſey, Dr. Borland, inſpector of Army hoſpitals, to Miſs Walters.

Rev. Dr. H. Sedmond, lately of Dover, to Miſs Sarah Rowland, daughter of Mr. Alderman R. of Newark.

April .... Mr. Robert Hoy, manager of the Worceſter theatre, to Miſs Burne, of Penn, co. Stafford.

April 2. At the ſeat of Joſeph Cator, eſq. at Beckenham, Kent, by ſpecial licence, Brownlow Mathew, eſq. ſon of the late General M. and nephew to the Duke of Ancaſter, to Miſs Naylor.

Rev. Robert Greenwood, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Thomas G. vicar of Calne, Wilts, to Miſs Frances Penny, of Caſtle Cary.

3 Baddeley Child, eſq. ſon of Vice-admiral C. to Miſs Catherine Ford, of Newcaſtle, co. Stafford.

4. William Phillimore, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Almeria Thornton, an accompliſhed amiable young lady, youngeſt daughter of the late Godfrey Thornton, eſq. of Muggerhanger, co. Bedford, and grand-daughter of Stephen Godin, eſq. of Southgate, eminently diſtinguiſhed for humanity, piety, and ſuavity of manners.

5. At Briſtol, Iſaac Hobhouſe, eſq. of Weſtbury-upon-Trim, to Miſs Roſton.

9. Lieut.-col. Reade, of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Reade, only daughter and heireſs of the late Thomas R. eſq. of Little Stoke, co. Oxford.

At Hampſtead, co. Middleſex, the Rev. John-Robert Hall, to Miſs Longley.

William-Henry Douce, eſq. to Jane, third daughter of Lieut.-col. Downman, of the Royal Artillery.

Elias Isaac, eſq. of Worceſter, banker, to Miſs Harriet Wilmore, daughter of William W. eſq. of Durmaston, Salop.

10. George Cooper, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, barriſter at law, to Miſs Mary-Juſtina-Martha Lloyd, of Dale caſtle, Pembroke.

13. At Liverpool, Major Fraſer, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Nugent, to Miſs Rowland, of Jamaica.

14. Rev. T. Parſitt, of South Brent, Somerſet, to Edith, ſecond daughter of John Bayly, eſq. of Portland-ſquare, Briſtol.

16. At Langley, Bath, Walter Coleman, eſq. of Kingſton-Langley, late captain in the Wilts Militia, to the only daughter of Robert Aſhe, eſq of Langley-houſe.

At Queen-ſquare chapel, Bath, Captain Northey, R.N. to the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Tho. Whitby, of Creſſwell-hall, Staff.

At Shoreditch church, Mr. John Long, of Chriſt's Hoſpital, to Catherine, ſecond dau. of Jonath. Herne, eſq. of Hoxton-ſqu.

17. The Hon. George Ponſonby, M. P. for the county of Cork, fourth ſon of the late Lord Ponſonby, to Miſs Gledſtanes, daughter of John-Jacob G. eſq. of Annſgift, co. Tipperary.

23. Jn. Willock, eſq. of Golden-ſquare, to Miſs Grojan, daughter of the late Francis G. eſq. of Brompton-grove.

Rowland Stephenſon, jun. eſq. of Great Ormond-ſtreet, to Miſs Stephenſon, of Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

27, At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Hon. George Winn, of Little Warley, Eſſex, ſecond ſon of the late Lord Headley, to Miſs Elizabeth-Mary Majendie, eldeſt daughter of Lewis M. eſq. of Hedingham caſtle, in the ſame county.

Deaths.

1805. *Dec.*... AT Bombay, in the Eaſt Indies, aged 20, Mr. J. Cox, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Mr. C. late of Willoughby-Waterleſs, co. Leiceſter. He was a lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, and a young gentleman of ſuperior talents and great promiſe.

1806. *Feb.*... At Deal, Kent, in her 59th year, Mrs. Anne Woodruff, relict of the late Mr. John W. of Sandwich.

Feb. 19. At Canterbury, the Rev. John Nairne, M.A. rector of Stourmouth (1761), and Kingſton (1769), both in the county of Kent and dioceſe of Canterbury. In 1755 he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Wingham, which he reſigned in 1769.

March 19. At Sandwich, in Kent, after a long illneſs, Mrs. Horn, of the King's Arms inn in that town.

April 5. Mrs. Woodruff, wife of Mr. Henry W. draper, at Sandwich.

May 22. At Shudaſhygur, in the Eaſt Indies, aged 28, Capt. Henry White Wakefield, of the 14th Reg. of Native Infantry.

June

June 1. At Rocheſter, Kent, Miſs Sarah Bunce, only ſurviving daughter of the late Rev. John B. vicar of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury.

23. At Ripon, in his 31ſt year, of a decline, Mr. William Brunton, who had devoted much of his time to botanical and chemical purſuits.

July 2. At Canterbury, in his 49th year, Mr. George Philpot, dancing-maſter.

19. While on a cruiſe in the Eaſt Indies, Capt. J. B. Bogue, of his Majeſty's ſhip Terpſichore; a good and active officer.

Aug. 10. At Wingham, in Kent, in her 77th year, Mrs. Anne Cleveland.

26. At Cawnpore, in the Eaſt Indies, in his 33d year, Mr. Henry Collingwood, brother to Mrs. Wm. Rawſon, of Leiceſter.

Sept. 4. At Arrah, in Bengal, James Cock, eſq.

7. At Marburg, John-William-Chriſtian Bruhl, M. D. profeſſor of Anatomy, and director of the School of Midwifery in that Univerſity. He was born at Weimar, Dec. 25, 1757.

At Moliéres, in the canton of Limours, and diſtrict of Verſailles, aged 74, L. Target, formerly a diſtinguiſhed advocate of the Parliament of Paris, and afterwards a member of the National Aſſembly. He was the advocate firſt applied to by the late unfortunate Louis XVI.; but excuſed himſelf on the plea of age and infirmity.

10. At Madras, George Houſton, eſq. of the Civil Service.

Oct. 10. At Vienna, aged 42, Aloys Rudolph Vetter, profeſſor of Anatomy and Phyſiology in the Univerſity of Cracow.

15. At an advanced age, at Paris, Paul-Joſeph Barthez, M. D. conſulting phyſician of the Emperor Napoleon, member of the Legion of Honour, and of the National Inſtitute; and formerly profeſſor of Phyſick in the Univerſity of Montpelier. His laſt work, "Traité des Maladies Gouttenſes," was publiſhed in 1803.

Nov. 16. On the iſland of St. Vincent, Mr. John Robe, of Briſtol.

Dec. . . . . . At Fairfield-houſe, Jamaica, Fairlie Chriſtie, eſq. a leading perſonage, and member of the Inſular Aſſembly of Port Royal, for theſe laſt 30 years; a man whoſe virtues, attachment to the beſt of Kings, and unwearied devotion to promote the comforts of naval and military men on that ſtation, will be long and deeply regretted; as a proof of which, and as a tribute to his worth and memory, the Squadron and Military Officers went into mourning on the occaſion.

Dec. . . . . Killed, in ſtorming a fort near Cawnpore, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieutenant George Payne, of the Engineers, in the ſervice of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, and fourth ſurviving ſon of Edward P. eſq. of Warren-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare; who, in leſs than five years, has had the melancholy lot to mourn for three moſt affectionate ſons, with the conſolation, however, that they did their duty with honour whilſt living, and that they loſt their lives in the ſervice of their King and Country, to the ſincere regret of all who knew them. See vol. LXXII. p. 976; and vol. LXXV. p. 773.

Dec. 31. At Kiel, in his 74th year, Philip-Gabriel Henſler, M.D. profeſſor of Phyſick in the Univerſity of Kiel, and phyſician to the King of Denmark; author of a diſtinguiſhed work on the Hiſtory of Syphilis, publiſhed in 1783. He was born at Oldenſwort, in the duchy of Slefwick, Dec. 11, 1733.

1807. *Jan.* . . . . . At Grenada, in the Weſt Indies, Samuel Oſborne Gibbes, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir Philip G. bart. and his Majeſty's receiver of all confiſcated property in that iſland.

Jan. 4. Lieut. Joſeph Worth, ſon of William W. eſq. of Hayneford, Suffolk. He periſhed, with a conſiderable portion of the crew of the Nautilus ſloop of war, when ſhe was wrecked on a barren rock in the Mediterranean.

Capt. Francis Rundell, of the 34th Foot. He was mortally wounded in the night, by a party of Spaniſh Cavalry, while commanding a foraging detachment, ſome miles from Maldonado.

12. On the iſland of St. Croix, John Barker Barnes, eſq.

17. At Tobago, James Pigott, eſq. attorney-general of that iſland, and judge of the Admiralty at Trinidad. He was the youngeſt brother of the late Attorney-general of England, Sir A. Pigott.

18. In Denmark-ſtreet, Soho, of a fever, aged 38, Mr. Oloff Fauſt, working-jeweller, a native of Gottenburgh, Sweden.

21. In the Weſt Indies, being ſlain in action, in a moſt gallant attack on a French corvette (Le Lynx), Lieut. H. Walker, of the Galatea frigate, and ſon of the late Mr. William W. of Exeter, mercer. He was a brave young man, amiable and engaging in his manners, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

26. At Windy-hill, Tortola, after a reſidence of many years on that iſland, William Robertſon, eſq.

At Kingſton, in Jamaica, after a reſidence of nearly 32 years, Stewart Bruce, eſq. univerſally reſpected by a numerous circle of friends for his many amiable and companionable qualities.

Feb. . . At Chipping-Norton, co. Oxford, Sarah Taylor, a child upwards of 2 years of age; who, in the abſence of its mother, was playing with a doll, which ſhe unfortunately dropped into the fire, and, in endeavouring to extinguiſh the flames of the doll's cloaths, ſet fire to her own, whereby

by the was so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death in a short time.

Feb. 4. At Sandwich, in Kent, of a decline, Mrs. Harvey, a native of the West Indies, and wife of Lieutenant-colonel H. of that town.

At her lodgings in Canterbury, Mrs. Touliere, daughter of the late Mr. Grandfire, formerly of the Lion d'Argent at Calais, whose name occurs in the celebrated Roast Beef Cantata of Hogarth, &c.

Burnt to death, in a state of intoxication, at his own house in the Royal Oak yard, Chester, during the absence of his wife, who was also drunk, and gone out to procure more gin, a man named Taylor.

5. —— Leech, suddenly, in the street, after walking from Ravenglass (of which he was an inhabitant) to Egremont.

John Sisson, carrier between Kendal and Appleby. Going up Grayrigg-hause, near Borrow-bridge, about nine miles from Kendal, the ground being covered with snow, he unfortunately left the turnpike-road, with a horse and cart; was precipitated down the steep common, and drowned in the river Lune. The horse received no material injury.

Found dead near Selby farm, on the Watford road, Mr. Samuel Angler, a veterinary surgeon, residing on the Edgeware road. In the morning he had been to St. Alban's, and parts adjacent, on business; and was discovered lying on the road, at 12 o'clock at night, by the driver of a hay-cart, and, although not then dead, unable to give any account of the accident which had befallen him. His head was very much bruised; and to all appearance he had been intoxicated, and in that state his horse (which was found at some distance) fell down and rolled over him.

6. Found drowned, near the North walk in Whitehaven, Cumberland, David Casson, long a water-carrier in that town.

7. At Hingham, Norfolk, in his 75th year, Edward Evans, esq. late captain in the Royal Welsh Fuzileers; a man of rare virtues; who acquitted himself in the noblest manner under a variety of trials; and the whole tenor of whose life was a model of probity, fortitude, and piety. His disinterested principles became conspicuous at a very early age, when some family occurrences called them into action; and his conduct proved as extraordinary as it was generous. This gave the promise of his future excellence, to all who were acquainted with the circumstances. At an early period of life he entered into the service of his Country; and here a wide field was opened for the display of his courage, prudence, and humanity. No one could do more honour to the character of a British Officer. But, though possessed of every virtue particularly attached to the military profession, he was, perhaps, still more an object of admiration from avoiding, in every degree, those vices to which that line of life affords such strong temptation. Temperance, modesty, and self-denial, were, even in youth, his strong characteristicks. His integrity made him a strict œconomist. With sentiments the most liberal and generous, and an heart fraught with benevolent and charitable feelings, he kept himself free from debts, by refraining from every superfluous indulgence; and, though no man was more distinguished for personal courage, his mild forbearing temper and prudent conduct preserved him from engaging in those contentions, which so frequently lead to consequences the most injurious to the peace and honour of individuals. He encountered, with undaunted fortitude, all the dangers and hardships of war, in the long campaigns during the Seven Years War in Germany; and was engaged in the battles of Minden, Munster, and St. Cas. He was five years in constant service, except the time when he was confined by a wound which he received through his shoulder, at Cloister-Kempen, in the year 1760, which obliged him, at a great expence, to return to England. His services, however, were not rewarded by promotion; and he received an order to join his regiment immediately upon his recovery. When peace and leisure permitted him again to visit his native land, he retired to a small village near London, where he became attached to, and, some time afterwards married, Mary the second daughter of the late Dr. Gloster Ridley, prebendary of Salisbury; an union replete with happiness, built on the firmest foundation; though for a long time their conjugal felicity was interrupted by anxious fears, and suspended by painful absence. Professional duties called Capt. Evans to America, where, for five years, he experienced the various dangers and sufferings of active warfare, during the most arduous period of the contest between that Country and England. After performing the bravest actions, finding his health impaired by living so long on salt provisions, being exposed to nightly damps, and other inconveniences, besides many disappointments in the line of promotion, he determined to retire from service; soon after which, he settled at Hingham, in Norfolk, where he was, for a long series of years, distinguished by all the milder virtues that embellish society and adorn domestic life. A tender, faithful, and affectionate husband, and a warm, steady, and active friend, not only to his own but also to his wife's remote as well

as near connexions. Eſteemed and beloved by a reſpectable circle of private friends, benevolent to all, as far he he poſſeſſed the power of doing good, and above all, a good Chriſtian, he was regarded by the neighbourhood where he reſided as a bright example of every amiable and eſtimable virtue. His fortitude under the infirmities of declining years was ſtrongly evinced; and, during the courſe of the lingering and painful diſorder which terminated his valuable life, he was never heard to utter a ſingle impatient expreſſion. He always preſerved the moſt inviolable attachment to the ſervice of his Heavenly Maſter, whom it was his delight to honour, both in public and private. He looked forward to a future incorruptible inheritance; and exemplified both how a Chriſtian ought to live, and how a Chriſtian ought to die.

12. At Wingham, in Kent, aged 63, Mr. John Briggs.

31. Accidentally drowned, by the ſudden ſinking of a canal-boat in the river Trent, Richard Cooper, a waterman. He was aware of the impending fate of the veſſel; and, in his endeavours to give the alarm to a boy who was below in the cabin, he himſelf periſhed. The youth was miraculouſly ſaved by being buoyed up through the roof of the cabin when the veſſel had been ſome minutes immerged, and was picked up by the boat belonging to another veſſel.

15. At Whittleſea, in Shropſhire, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, George Burnham, a lad about 13 years of age, was moſt inhumanly murdered by a young villain, aged about 16, named Richard Falkner, who ſtruck the poor ſufferer with a large piece of wood, made ſquare at one end, on the left ſide of the face, which was laid open, in a tranſverſe line, down by the noſe, completely dividing the lower jaw. No quarrel exiſted between the parties; and no motive can be aſſigned for the horrid deed, but ſome offence taken by the wretch at the poor boy's mother, for ſending him away when playing near her door.

16. At Edinburgh, after a very ſhort illneſs, the Counteſs-dowager of Dalhouſie, relict of William ſeventh Earl, who died 1787, and niece of Governor Glen.

17. At Ecclefechan, Cumberland, Mr. John Johnſtone, ſurgeon.

Mr. Hunt, of Orford, farmer. Returning from Louth market, he was overtaken by the ſtorm, and periſhed in the ſnow.

At Chalkwell, near Sittingbourn, Kent, aged 63, Mrs. Hogben, wife of Mr. Henry H. land-ſurveyor.

18. At Bath, Mr. M. Stretch, late of the Bush tavern, Briſtol.

Miſs Frances Heald, daughter of Rich. H. eſq. of Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln.

At Normanton, co. Norfolk, in his 69th year, William Hurry, eſq. formerly a merchant and ſhip-owner at Great Yarmouth.

Burnt to death, a child belonging to Mr. Wright, bookſeller, Broad-ſtreet, St. Giles's. As ſhe and her ſiſter were amuſing themſelves in the kitchen, dreſſing their dolls, with a candle placed on a chair beſide them, ſhe had occaſion to ſtand upon the chair to take down a work-bag hanging on the wall, when her cloaths caught fire. Her ſiſter was ſo terrified, that ſhe could render her no aſſiſtance. The child whoſe cloaths caught fire, ran up the kitchen-ſtairs, where her mother and grandmother met her. The former was ſo overcome with the ſhock, that ſhe was rendered wholly incapable of giving any aſſiſtance. The ſcreams attracted the attention of ſeveral people paſſing at the moment; when a woman ruſhed in, wrapped her in her cloak, and extinguiſhed the flames, which by this time had extended to her whole body. Her ears were burnt almoſt to a cinder. She lingered in the moſt excruciating agony for upwards of 40 hours, when ſhe breathed her laſt.

19. Found dead at a place called Gunſton Gap, on the road between Goodneſtone and Wingham, in Kent, Mr. John Brown, formerly a ſchool-maſter at Wingham. He was 65 years old, and had ſet out on the evening of Tueſday, Feb. 17 (the night of the great ſtorm), on foot, from the houſe of his friend Mr. Naſh, a farmer at Goodneſtone, with whom he had dined, to return home to Wingham. He is ſuppoſed to have lain down by the road-ſide, as his body was found, in the morning of Thurſday the 19th, in the poſition of a man aſleep.

20. At Barleythorpe, near Oakham, Mr. Bothamley, grazier.

Aged 74, the wife of Mr. John Woodthorpe, of the Lion and Snake inn, Lincoln.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. E. Wilkinſon, ſurgeon, of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Bayley, wife of W. B. Bayley, M. D.

21. Aged 53, Mr. Walker, of Cheſterton, co. Huntingdon, formerly of the Swan and Talbot inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 42, Mr. Thomas Robinſon, ſhip-owner, and the oldeſt aſſiſtant in the Trinity-houſe at Hull.

22. In his 43d year, Mr. Kay, ſurgeon, of Dronfield, co. Derby.

By ſtrangling himſelf, a man named Maſſey, confined in the New Bailey priſon at Manchester, on a charge of unnatural practices. So determined had the wretched culprit been on ſelf-deſtruction, that, when diſcovered, his feet were upon the ground, and his knees nearly touched it.

Mr. Thomas Edmonds, broker, of the Exchange at Briſtol.

By

By ſhooting himſelf, ——— Pickard, a clerk in the Bank, who had formerly been a midſhipman in the Navy, but ran from his ſhip on account of ſtriking his ſuperior officer. He had lately heard that he would be apprehended and tried by a Court Martial; and it is ſuppoſed that the dread of the conſequences, together with pecuniary embarraſſments, urged him to commit ſuicide.

Aged 72, Mrs. Barrett, wife of Mr. B. of the Grove, Briſtol, who alſo died on the 22d of March following, aged 79.

In Gateſhead, Cumberland, aged 50, Mr. Charles Atkinſon. As a pilot, he ſo far excelled as to be choſen by Lord Nelſon to ſteer his ſhip, the Victory, into the bay of Aboukir, on the memorable firſt of Auguſt, 1798; in which engagement he received a wound, of which he never afterwards recovered.

At Workington, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Mary Jackſon.

At Durham, aged 24, Miſs Viner, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Samuel V.

At Chellington, co. Bedford, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Hooper, rector of Carlton cum Chellington.

Aged 80, Mrs. Stiles, mother of Mrs. Harriſon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 68, Mrs. Anne Monks, of Newark, co. Nottingham.

At Skellingthorpe, near Lincoln, a ſtrong young man, named James Harriſon. He was thraſhing corn in a barn belonging to Mr. Michael Danby, of that village; who ſaw him in good health at twelve o'clock on that day, and the ſervant-girl ſaw him at labour, cheerful and well, at three. About ten minutes after three, Harriſon came and opened Mr. Danby's kitchen-door, with his face and cloaths bloody, and ſcarcely able to ſupport himſelf. In a ſhort time he appeared to be perfectly ſenſible, and walked up ſtairs to bed; but he repeatedly declared he could not recollect how or by what means he was hurt. The next morning he was taken to Lincoln County Hoſpital, where he made the ſame declaration, and where he languiſhed till the morning of the 26th, and then died. On examination of the head, after death, a very large fracture appeared on the frontal bone, with conſiderable depreſſion, covering one half of that bone, extending from the ſupercilary ridge of the eye-brow, upwards. An inqueſt was held on the body, but no evidence could be procured to prove how he came by his death; and the Jury, being of opinion that he had accidentally ſtruck himſelf with the flail, brought in a verdict to that effect.

Accidentally killed, John Wingrove, of Milford-lane, Strand. It appeared in evidence, that the deceaſed had, what turns out to be, an unfortunate propenſity to ride on the poles of the empty mail-coaches, on their tranſit to the repoſitory at Millbank; in this inſtance, he was ſeen to be on the pole of the ſecond of three coaches; and ſoon after his body was taken up, he having been run over after he had fallen from the pole; the body was taken to the Crooked Billet. Surgical aſſiſtance was ſpeedily obtained, but it proved fruitleſs. As there was no reaſon to ſuppoſe that any blame attached to the driver, who, from the nature of the tranſaction, could not know of nor guard againſt it, and that it muſt have ariſen from the child's own miſconduct, a verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

24. Aged 66, the wife of Mr. John Marſhall, glazier, of Skirbeck, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, whilſt hunting, Rd. Booth, eſq. of Glendon-hall, co. Northampton; a gentleman univerſally reſpected, and who had long laboured under ſymptoms of *angina pectoris*, in a fit of which he died. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff of that county in 1791; and was choſen lieutenant of the Kettering Troop of Northamptonſhire Yeomanry on the firſt formation of the Regiment, to which he had paid unremitting attention, and had gained the perfect confidence and entire eſteem of every individual in the Troop.

Suddenly, while ſerving a cuſtomer, Mr. Edward Townſend, of the Lion and Lamb public-houſe in Northampton.

Mr. Thomas Wrangham, innkeeper, of Ruſhyford, co. Durham.

At Workington, Cumberland, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Graves.

Of a dropſy, aged 29, Mr. James Foreſter, late a grocer in Newcaſtle. He had been four times tapped, when 134 pounds of water were taken from him.

In her 10th year, Anne, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Daviſon, of Pandon Bank, in Newcaſtle.

At Dumfries, in her 93d year, Mrs. Dodd, widow of the late Mr. Wm. D. formerly one of the bailies of that place.

Miſs Grace Culton, daughter of the late John C. eſq. of Auchnabony.

Aged 32, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, Diſſenting Miniſter, of Wrentham.

Miſs Anne Fell Barnes, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Southtown, and vicar of Gorleſton.

This morning Mr. Marſhall was found in his bed-room, at his lodgings, in Charlotte-ſtreet, Pimlico, with his throat cut in a moſt ſhocking manner. A ſurgeon was called in, but to no purpoſe. No cauſe can be aſſigned for this raſh act; but there is every reaſon to believe, he has been ſlightly deranged for ſome time paſt. He was about ſixty years of age; by profeſſion a merchant; and a native of Dundee, in Scotland.

25. At

25. At Darlington, Mr. Wm. Harriſon, one of the people called Quakers.

Aged 57, Mr. Robert Saile, maſter of the New Salutation inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln, and clerk of the race-courſe.

By cutting her throat, Martha, wife of Stephen Boyce, of Leather-lane, Holborn; a woman much addicted to drinking.

26. By the burſting of his gun, while practiſing long ſhots at pigeons, in a meadow not far from his own houſe, preparatory to a match taking place between him and a Mr. Goddard, James-Richard Saunders, eſq. of Lindon-hill, near Uxbridge.

In his 15th year, the eldeſt ſon of J. Johnſon, eſq. of Whittleſea.

Mrs. T. Tindale, of Ewerby, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 71, Mrs. Anne Hickſon, reliſt of Capt. H. of Weſt Stockwith, Gainſborough.

Aged 80, Mr. R. Hayward, of Queen-ſquare, Briſtol, 63 years pump and block-maker on the Back.

27. About 8 o'clock this evening, Patrick Reed, a private ſoldier belonging to the third Battalion of the Firſt (or Royal) Regiment of Foot, whilſt ſtanding ſentry at the tower of Culvercroft battery, in Suſſex, was accoſted by a man dreſſed in a great coat, round hat, and cockade, who appeared to be an officer's ſervant, and who, after ſome converſation, fired (as is ſuppoſed) a piſtol at the ſaid Patrick Reed, the ball of which paſſed through his knee, and cauſed his death. A reward of 100 guineas has been offered for the apprehenſion of the murderer.

Mrs. Alliſon, of Lincoln, widow of the late Mr. Thomas A. merchant.

28. At Merthyr, Thomas Gueſt, eſq. one of the iron-maſters at the Dowlais works. His life was ſpent in the active purſuits of uſeful benevolence; and by his death ſociety has been deprived of one of its moſt valuable members, the wealthy have loſt a companion, and the poor a friend and benefactor.

In his 49th year, Mr. W. Hinnell, of the Bird-bolt inn, Cambridge.

Aged 69, Mrs. Vickers, wife of Mr. William V. clerk at the High Meeting in Workington, Cumberland.

At Bootle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that pariſh, and vicar of Ulverſton; and in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Lancaſter and Cumberld.

Aged 91, Mr. Hugh Tootell, of York.

March .... At Shaw, Samuel Taylor. He lay ill ſeven years without uttering a word; but about a month before his deceaſe he recovered the faculty of ſpeech, ſo as to be able to converſe with his friends.

At Tiverton, Devon, Mr. Martin Dunſford, many years a reſpectable merchant there, and author of the "Hiſtorical Memoirs of Tiverton, 1790," 4to.

At the vicarage-houſe at Heavitree, Devon, in his 76th year, the Rev. George Moore, M.A. vicar of the ſaid pariſh, canon-reſidentiary of St. Peter's, Exeter, and archdeacon of Cornwall.

At Wickham Market, the Rev. John Carter, 50 years vicar of Loudham with Pettiſtre, and curate of South Cove, Suffolk, with a ruined church, and in the gift of the Crown.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, in her 90th year, Mrs. Jones, reliſt of Mr. Thomas J. late of Abington.

Mr. John Worlidge, farmer and grazier, of Wilby, near Wellingborough.

At Banbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Councer, widow of L. C. eſq. of Bloxham, co. Oxford; a good friend to the poor.

Mrs. Eglington, wife of Mr. E. of the New inn at Kineton, co. Warwick.

At Barrowby, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, Mr. Brouſing, farmer.

Aged 88, Mr. Attenborrow, ſen. an eminent land-ſurveyor at Stoke.

At Lincoln, aged 70, Mr. Robert Vergette.—Alſo, aged 66, Mr. Robert Turner.

Mr. John Hopkinſon, of Willingham, near Gainſborough, farmer and grazier.

At Aubourn, near Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Robinſon, widow of Mr. R. formerly of the Rein Deer inn, Lincoln.

At Horncaſtle, Mr. Taylor, formerly of Mareham-on-the-Hill.

At Wellingore, advanced in years, Mr. Joſeph Glazier, late of Barlings, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

Aged 80, Mr. Whittuck, of Red-Croſs-ſtreet, Briſtol.

Suddenly, Mr. Harding, proprietor of the George inn, and an eminent timber-dealer, at Up-Hurſtbourne, near Andover, Hants.

At Cateſfield, Suſſex, the wife of Rear-admiral Edward O'Bryen, eſq.

At Wedmore, co. Somerſet, aged about 2 years, John Godden; who, in the abſence of his mother, was ſo much burnt, by his cloaths taking fire, as to cauſe his death in 24 hours.—At Kilmerſdon, in the ſame county, Elizabeth Hodges, who was burnt in a ſimilar manner, and died in 8 hours.

At Long Sutton, co. Somerſet, aged 20, Martha Payne. She was helping to faſten up a cow to its ſtall, when a dog paſſed by; the beaſt, having a calf by her ſide, made a blow with her horns at the dog, and unfortunately penetrated the right thigh of the woman, which cauſed her death in an hour.—Alſo, Thomas Whitaker, who, in a ſtate of intoxication, miſtook his way in going from the Pack-horſe public-houſe, went out at the back-door, fell into the river, and was drowned.

At Blackheath, Kent, Lieut.-col. Moorſom, of the Royal Marines.

In

In Cumberland-ſtreet, Mrs. Lunell, mother of W. P. L. eſq. of Briſtol.

Mr. Wm. Kilby, merchant, of Wiſbech.

Miſs Brown, daughter of Mr. B. picture-dealer, in Crown-ſtreet, Soho. While attending an infirm relation, her cloaths caught fire, and, before aſſiſtance could be obtained, ſhe was burnt in ſo dreadful a manner, that, notwithſtanding immediate aid, ſhe expired in a few hours.

At her houſe in Ruſſell-place, Fitzroy-ſquare, Mrs. Mynitt.

In St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, in the moſt abject ſtate of poverty and diſtreſs, and in the 54th year of his age, John Coghlan, eſq. ſome time a Captain in his Majeſty's 89th regiment of Foot. Amidſt the craſh of States, and downfall of Empires, it may not be unprofitable to the younger part of our readers to turn aſide from the awful events of the paſſing day, to contemplate for a moment the melancholy viciſſitudes of private individual life. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days, had the brighteſt proſpects. His father, a London merchant, though poſſeſſing great wealth, deſtined this his eldeſt ſon for the Navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated Capt. Cooke, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midſhipman. Not liking the ſea, he turned his thoughts ſucceſſively to the Bar, and to the Church, and at laſt entered into the Army. He ſerved ſeveral campaigns in America, was at the ſtorming of Fort Clinton, and in ſeveral other actions, where he behaved very gallantly. At New-York he married the beautiful and all-accompliſhed Miſs Moncrieff, ſo celebrated in the annals of gallantry as Mrs. Coghlan. From this unfortunate connexion, formed without caution, without prudence, may be dated his misfortunes, and his miſery. She was a rank Republican in principle, which could not well accord with the ſentiments of a young ſoldier, full of ſpirit and loyalty, then fighting the battles of his Country. The lady ſoon choſe another protector. After the Peace of 1783, he obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion, under the ſign manual, to ſerve in the Ruſſian Army. But his domeſtic diſappointment preyed upon his mind, and he became diſſipated and unſtable; he ſerved one campaign only with the Ruſſians. Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every faſhionable vice and folly of the day. His extravagance and attachment to the fair ſex gradually involved him in poverty and ruin; and rendered him, in the end, after various and uncommon changes of fortune and ſituation, the broken down, pitiable object of a charitable inſtitution. Highly favoured by Nature, he poſſeſſed great powers of body and mind; he was ſocial and convivial; could at will "ſet the table in a roar;" and was accounted one of the handſomeſt men of his time. In his happier days, lawyers and medical men had a great deal of his money; nor was his purſe ever ſhut to the claims of a brother-officer, or to the wants of the unfortunate. He was very reſpectably connected both in England and Wales; yet, the humanity of the Officers of the Hoſpital retained the body a full fortnight in the *dead-houſe*, in the vain hope that ſome relation might come forward to pay the laſt ſad duties to the dead. The charity of a ſtranger furniſhed a covering for his remains, which were depoſited in the burial-ground of the Hoſpital.

March 1. At Duffield, co. Derby, aged 82, the Rev. Richard Gifford; B. A. of Baliol college, Oxford; of whom an account ſhall be given in our next.

Stephen Charleſworth, gent. of North Witham, co. Lincoln. He married, in June 1791, the ſecond daughter of Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart. of Bunney park, ſiſter to the late Lord Rancliffe.

At Lea, near Gainſborough, advanced in age, Mr. John Hill, farmer.

At Witney, co. Oxford, in conſequence of her cloaths catching fire, Phœbe Douglaſs, aged 2 years and a half.

In London, in his 26th year, William Bury Bury, eſq. ſon of the Rev. Brian B. B. of Bath.

At Inver, near Dunkeld, in Scotland, in his 80th year, Niel Gow. As a compoſer of Highland Reels, few have excelled him; and his ſpirited performance of that favourite ſpecies of National amuſement will long be remembered.

2. At the Hot wells, Briſtol, Mr. Alexander Arthur, of Glaſgow, merchant.

James Halliwell, eſq. of Broome-hill, Cheetham, partner in the houſe of Meſſ. Peel, Yates, Halliwell, and Co. Manchester.

3. Aged 86, Mr. John Newman, of Eaſton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, Mrs. Peck, wife of Mr. P. ſurgeon, of Kimbolton, Hunts.

At Bath, much reſpected, Gilbert Price, eſq. of the iſland of Tobago.

At Ormſide, of which he had been rector about 30 years, aged upwards of 70, the Rev. Thomas Spooner. He was preſented, laſt year, by the Biſhop of Carliſle, to the vicarage of his native pariſh, Kirkby-Stephen. He preſerved, to his laſt moments, that cheerfulneſs of temper and amiableneſs of deportment which rendered his converſation and company edifying and agreeable, and gained him the reſpect and eſteem of all who knew him, as a worthy paſtor, friend, and neighbour.

4. At Aberdeen, Mrs. Mary Robertſon, ſpouſe of Biſhop Skinner, of Aberdeen.

At

At his mother's houſe in York, Hugh, 2d ſon of the late Admiral Hugh Robinſon.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Mary Newcome, youngeſt daughter of the late Alderman John N. of Northampton.

On-board his Majeſty's ſhip Diamond, off Havre-de-Grace, aged 25, in conſequence of a cold, Percy Currer Dodgſon, eſq. ſecond lieutenant of that ſhip, and ſon of the late Biſhop Dodgſon.

5. Burnt to death, in the abſence of her mother, Mary Cockſhut, of Lancaſter, aged 6 years.

At Morpeth, aged 48, Mr. Michael Thompſon, poſt-maſter.

At Pembroke, Benjamin Webb, eſq. comptroller of the port of Milford.

At Eaſton, near Bath, aged 66, much reſpected, Mr. Emerſon.

At Corſham, near Bath, aged 73, the Rev. Charles Page, rector of Littleton-Drew and Biddeſtone, both co. Wilts.

Found dead on the Hull road, Mr. Cotes, ſurgeon, of South Cave. He had paſſed through Riplingham toll-bar between 7 and 8 o'clock the preceding evening, in his gig; and, it is ſuppoſed, had driven againſt a gate-poſt, near which he was found, and which had thrown him out of the gig. The effects of the fall, and the ſeverity of the weather, it is thought, occaſioned his death.

6. At her ſon's houſe in St. Martin's, Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 73, Mrs. Plumptre, relict of the Rev. Dr. P. late preſident of Queen's college, Cambridge.

Aged 90, Mr. Staples, farmer, of Tallington, near Stamford.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Thomas Tee, ſchool-maſter.

Interred, in great ſolemnity, with military honours, the remains of Mr. Trevis, of Alford, late a member of Capt. Wilſon's Company of Volunteers.

Mrs. Jones, many years miſtreſs of the White Hart inn, Thraſton, Northampt.

While on a viſit at the Rev. J. H. Townſend's, at Pucklechurch, Mrs. White, late of Didmarton, Somerſet.

In Church-ſtreet, Whitehaven, aged 66, Mr. Dickinſon, formerly an Exciſe ſupervifor.

Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late Captain Wm. G. of the ſhip Sally, of Workington.

At Cockermouth, in his 86th year, William Giffard, Eſq. who was, as he himſelf believed, ſince the death of Macklin, Father of the Engliſh Stage. He was the ſon of Mr. Giffard, proprietor of the Theatre at Goodman's Fields; who firſt introduced Garrick to a London Publick, and had himſelf the honour, previouſly, of exhibiting that phænomenon at Ipſwich, in a Summer's excurſion to that place with a company of his father's comedians. Mr. Giffard performed, on the different London theatres, for a period of twenty years, or upwards; and, it is underſtood, with conſiderable applauſe. He uſed to relate an anecdote (and he did it, but a very few days before his death, to the writer of this article), which exhibited, in a ſtrong point of view, one of thoſe failings by which, it is well known, the luſtre of Garrick's tranſcendent merits was ſomewhat obſcured. He and that great hero were performing together in Hamlet, and Giffard had the part of the Player King aſſigned him; which he acted to admiration, and with unceaſing and rapturous applauſe from all parts of the houſe. On his retiring behind the ſcenes, he was greeted with the cordial congratulations of his fellow-performers; but one, more ſage than the reſt, obſerved, that, "though he could not but witneſs his ſucceſs with pleaſure, yet he feared that *that* might prove one of the moſt unfortunate days of his life, and that Garrick and he would never be ſeen on the ſame boards together again." And, ſaid Mr. Giffard, "his fears were but too well founded; we never were." Mr. Giffard abounded in the theatrical anecdotes of his day, and liked much to be queſtioned about them. He had quitted the Stage upwards of forty years. Previous to his retiring to Cockermouth (which he did about fourteen years ago), he reſided at Southampton; and, for ſome time, it is believed, in the iſland of Guernſey. It is ſomewhat ſingular to relate, at his time of life, that, ſince he came into Cumberland, his almoſt only occupation and amuſement was the reading of Latin; and he uſed to ſpeak with a ſort of faſtidious contempt of what he called "mere Engliſh readers." His knowledge of Latin was but ſlender; but he could enjoy the beauties of the principal Roman Authors, and uſed to dwell, with great triumph, on their ſuperiority to the moderns, in the arts of compoſition; and on the unſpeakable obligations which the latter owed them. His ſubſiſtence of late was a ſmall annuity, his good fortunes having, from unknown cauſes, in the latter period of his life, declined.

7. At Wells, Somerſet, aged 74, Mrs. Trent, relict of Mr. Edward T.

In his 11th year, the only ſon of Lieutenant-colonel Colebrooke.

At Brompton, Mrs. Catherine Faigneau, relict of the Rev. William F. late rector of Beckenham, in Kent, and vicar of Batterſea, Surrey (vol. XLVIII. p. 439).

Aged 92, Mr. John Edgſon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Louth, aged 36, after ſevere illneſs, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Wingate, of Hagworthingham.

Aged 60, without evincing any previous indiſpoſition, Mrs. Mansfield, of the Nag's Head inn at Leiceſter.

At

At the Polygon, Southampton, Sir William Dunkin, late one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

Suddenly, at the Angel inn at Abergavenny, Edward Kendall, eſq. of Llangattock, Crickhowell, and proprietor of Beaufort iron-works. He went to Abergavenny, in company with Mrs. K. on a morning-viſit; and, being abſent from the inn longer than expected, ſearch was made after him; when, to the great grief of the family, he was found dead in the privy. He lately ſerved the office of ſheriff of Brecknock; was a gentleman very much reſpected in his neighbourhood; and his death is deſervedly regretted by thoſe who enjoyed his acquaintance.

At South Lambeth, aged 36, Mrs. Clagett, wife of Horatio C. eſq.; leaving a family of ten children.

At Falloden, the ſeat of Lady Grey, in the 93d year of her age, Elizabeth Grey, relict of the late George Grey, eſq. of Saddick, Northumberland, mother of the Counteſs Grey, and grandmother of Lord Viſcount Howick, ſiſter of Sir Chaloner Ogle, and of the late Dean of Winchester. This lady was endued with a moſt vigorous and comprehenſive mind, and her talents were enriched by the cultivation of ſcience and letters. Her reſearches were various and profound; and the writer of this tribute to her memory, who had the honour of her friendſhip for upwards of twenty years, is proud to acknowledge, that on ſeveral occaſions he received inſtruction from her, on many branches of general knowledge, which few women, even now, very few indeed in her day, did condeſcend to cultivate. Purſuits and acquirements like hers have been found to ſour the female character with arrogance and pedantry; but the effects of erudition on Mrs. Grey were happily the reverſe; and if the ſuperiority of her mind, and the extent of her knowledge, commanded our admiration, how much more did the ſimplicity and kind ſympathy of her heart attract and bind our affectionate eſteem towards her; while that exalted piety of ſoul, which rendered her life, her whole life, a life of devotion to God, not only compelled our reverence, but invited us to imitation.

8. At Dunipace, in Scotland. David Spottiſwoode, eſq. writer to the Signet.

At Perth, in the 80th year of his age, and 49th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Geo. Fraſer, miniſter of Monedie.

Of a putrid fever, Mr. John Windmill, of Hartwell, co. Northampton, one of the Wymerſley Troop of Yeomanry. One of his brothers and two ſiſters, all grown to years of maturity, have died of the ſame diſorder within ſeven weeks.

At Ravenglaſs, in the prime of life, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Grice.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, after attending parade in the morning, as a member of the Volunteer Artillery Corps, Mr. Henry Topping, maſter of the Three Tuns public-houſe, Strand-ſtreet, Whitehaven.

After a ſhort illneſs, Anne, daughter of the late Mr. John Toone, collar-maker, of Leiceſter.

Aged 93, Mrs. Wright, reliſt of Mr. Charles W. of Stamford, farmer.

Suddenly, at his reſidence at Huttoft, near Alford, John Faulding, eſq.

In Broadmead, Briſtol, aged 70, Mr. John Baniſter, father of the Rev. John B. of Wareham, Dorſet.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. D. of the White Swan, Stoke's Croft, Briſtol.

In his 11th year, John, only ſurviving child of Rd. Meſſiter, eſq. of Saliſbury.

9. At Leith, Scotland, in his 80th year, Mr. Robert Kerr.

At Whitton White-houſe, Suffolk, aged 74, Jn. Kerridge, eſq. banker, of Ipſwich.

Aged 67, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, of Barnack, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In conſequence of his cloaths taking fire, the infant ſon of Robert Mumby, of Lincoln, aged 4 years.

Suddenly, by falling out of a chaiſe, on the Edgeware road, aged 12 years, Miſs Amelia Tarter, daughter of a gentleman reſiding near Shiplake, co. Oxford. She was on her way from a ſeminary in Hertfordſhire, to pay a viſit in London, when the accident happened, which was occaſioned by the horſe taking fright.

Aged 30, Mr. Edward Cater, of Derby.

10. At Spratton, co. Northampton, in her 31th year, Mrs. Martha Hodſon.

At Stapleton-houſe, Briſtol, aged 16, Miſs Lucas, daughter of J. R. L. eſq.

At Bradford, aged 74, Mr. Hart, ſen.

11. Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. J. of Glouceſter-ſtreet, Briſtol.

At Round-oak, near Engleſield-green, Joſeph Revell, eſq.

At Hoxton, aged 66, Mr. Andrew Bromfield, formerly a Lieutenant in the army, and afterwards a Lieut.-colonel of Militia in the iſland of Jamaica; he was ſecond brother of Stephen B. eſq. of Haſſington Mains, in Berwickſhire, Scotland.

Mr. John Pool Baratty, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, London.

At New York, in America, Mr. James Baty, late of London.

In her 92d year, Eliz. Gray, who had been more than 60 years keeper of the Blue Bell public-houſe at Glinton, near Peterborough. In the former part of her life ſhe had, by two huſbands, 11 children, 6 of whom lived to be married, and all it ſeems (to uſe the expreſſion of our correſpondent) made good uſe of their time: ſo that the old woman had 52 grand-children (20 of which are now living),

living), 71 great-grand-children (42 now living), and 3 great-great-grand-children, now living; amounting altogether to a family of 137 children, of which number 75 are living.

12. At her ſon's houſe at Goldſtone, co. Salop, aged 86, Hannah, relict of Mr. Edward Hayward, of Peterborough.

13. At Tillicoultry manſe, in Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Stirling, miniſter of that parith.

At Helmington-hall, co. Durham, the ſeat of the Rev. Robert Spencer, Lady Maxwell, relict of the late Sir Robert M. bart. of Orchardton, in Scotland, and aunt to Mrs. Spencer.

At her houſe in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Lady Alſton, relict of the late Sir Rowland A. bart. of Odell caſtle, co. Bedford, with whom the baronetage of that antient family became extinct.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Elizabeth, Counteſs of Mayo, widow of Joſeph, third Earl of Mayo, and Archbiſhop of Tuam, and only ſiſter of John, Earl of Clanwilliam. Her Ladyſhip was married to the Earl of Mayo in 1760, and by him, who died Aug. 20, 1794, had iſſue four ſons and eight daughters, the ſecond of whom, Lady Mary Burke, Baroneſs de Clifford, is the premier Baroneſs of England.

Aged 69, the Rev. John Hunt, rector of Thorney, in the Iſle of Ely, and of Bennefield, co. Northampton.

At Montgomery, the only ſon of Geo. Stephens, eſq. of Aberhirieth.

14. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 83, Wm. Brockett, eſq. alderman, and twice mayor of that borough.

This day an inquiſition was held in Howland-ſtreet, on the body of Dr. Kenzie, lately of Hatton-garden, who met his death ſuddenly on the 12th. It appeared in evidence, that the Doctor had taken an airing in a ſingle-horſe-chaiſe, and having returned to a livery-yard in Tottenham-court-yard, he was met by his ſon, who was deſired to find the hoſtler. On the return of the ſon, the deceaſed was ſpitting blood, and obſerved that he was very ill, and prayed to God that he might reach his houſe before he died. The deceaſed, on reaching his houſe, in Devonſhire-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, was only juſt able to direct that a ſurgeon might be ſent for; but, before his ſon returned from ſo doing, the deceaſed had expired. The cauſe was attributed to the burſting of a blood-veſſel while coughing, and a verdict was delivered accordingly.

15. Aged 50, Joſeph Cooke, of Burton, near Lincoln. He fell down ſome ſtone ſteps the evening before, in a ſtate of intoxication, and never ſpoke after.

In Villiers-ſtreet, Strand, aged 28, Mrs. Simcock, wife of Mr. Thomas S. formerly coach-maſter at Speenhamland.

16. At Hull, ſuddenly, aged 90, Mr. Richard Scarce, grandfather of Miſs Smith, of the Hull theatre.

In her 68th year, Mrs. Mary Alldridge, of Newington-place, Surrey.

An inquiſition was taken this evening, at the Old Parr's-head in Knight Rider-ſtreet, on the body of Suſannah Birkwood. In the courſe of the morning of the 13th, ſhe had retired to her bed-room, and with a ſmall deſert-knife cut herſelf on the ſide of the neck in a moſt ſhocking manner: ſhe bled profuſely; and, though medical aſſiſtance was procured in a very few moments after ſhe committed the raſh act, ſhe expired in about half an hour. Several witneſſes attended to prove her inſanity; and it being a very clear caſe, the Jury immediately returned a verdict of Lunacy. —A man of the name of Cutty, who lived in Knight Rider-ſtreet, and had been ſummoned to attend as a Juror on the above unfortunate affair, had expreſſed his diſlike of attending on ſuch an unpleaſant buſineſs, to the Ward Beadle, in the morning, and wiſhed to be excuſed. On going home, not ſeeing his wife, he was induced to enquire after her; and not receiving a ſatisfactory anſwer, after ſearching in the different rooms of the houſe, he at laſt diſcovered her in the garret hanging with one end of her pocket-handkerchief faſtened to a nail, and the other round her neck; he cut her down, but ſhe had been in that ſituation too long to be reſtored to animation. On her hearing of the above unfortunate affair, ſhe was heard to exclaim, "Mrs. Birkwood's miſeries were now at an end!" and ſhe went up ſtairs, and deſired ſhe might not be diſturbed.

17. At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 80, Joſhua Fytche, gent. His property, which was very conſiderable, devolves chiefly to his nephew, a lieutenant in the Inniſkilling Regiment of Dragoons.

By ſhooting himſelf in his maſter's ſtables, J. Caſey, footman to Mr. Sharp, of Camberwell, Surrey. Jealouſy of a female fellow-ſervant is aſſigned as the cauſe.

18. At Dover, aged 76, Mr. William Starr, formerly commander of a bye-boat, and afterwards, for many years, of one of his Majeſty's packet-boats at that place.

David Lely, eſq. an eminent ſolicitor, and town-clerk of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

19. At his houſe in Hanover-ſquare, John Tirell Morin, eſq.

Mrs. Nott, of Tiverton, Devon, mother of Mr. N. of Peter-ſtreet, Briſtol.

20. At Ludford park, near Ludlow, Nicholas Lechmere Charlton, eſq. 24 years colonel of the Worceſter Militia.

At

At Steep-hill, in the Iſle of Wight, Mr. John Wight, eldeſt ſon of John W. eſq. of Catherine-hill, near Guildford, Surrey.

21. Suddenly, while taking a baſon of ſoup at George's coffee-houſe, near Temple-bar, Mr. White, attorney at law, of Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At his houſe in Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, aged 51, Robert Catts, eſq. late commiſſary of the Bengal Eſtabliſhm.

22. Aged 57, William Fauntleroy, eſq. banker, in Berner's-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet. His eldeſt ſon, Mr. William Moore F. died Nov. 3, 1803, aged 22.

At his father's houſe, aged 21, Thomas Graham, eſq. of Trinity college, Camb. eldeſt ſon of Jas. G. eſq. of Portland-place.

This evening, Mr. Hobbes, of Long-lane, Smithfield, on his return from divine ſervice, found his wife burnt to death.

Aged 87, the Rev. Edward Ketericke, upwards of 51 years rector of Water Newton, co. Huntingdon. He was fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge; B. A. 1742; M. A. 1776.

23. Aged 55, Charles Slater, eſq. late of Weſtminſter, and one of the magiſtrates of that city.

At Inverneſs, in Scotland, Wm. Chiſholm, eſq. M. D. late provoſt thereof.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Pleydell, merchant, ſon of the late Samuel Pleydell, M. D. of Jamaica.

24. Aged 86, Miſs Clara Lucena.

At Deal, in Kent, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. Wm. W. of that town, and daugh. of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Prieſtley, of London.

At his houſe in Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Lionel Colmore, eſq.

In his 70th year, Mr. Newland, ſurgeon, of Guildford, Surrey.

Aged 44, Rev. Henry Davis, late fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, M. A. 1785; B. D. 1796; and rector of All Cannings, near Devizes, Wilts.

25. At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 47, Lieut.-col. Wade, of the 30th Foot. His remains were depoſited at Bloxholme, in the vault of the anceſtors of Gen. Manners.

At Eſher, Surrey, Col. William Varlo, of the Royal Marines.

Aged 67, in conſequence of an apoplectic and paralytic attack on the 21ſt, Rob. Wilſon, eſq. of Woodhouſe, E. Ham, Eſſex.

26. At Brenchley, in her 67th year, Mrs. Catherine Foſter.

At Acomb, near Hexham, the Rev. James Mewburn.

At Willingham, near Gainſborough, in his 79th year, the Rev. Rob. Wells, B. and D.D. 1774; and in the commiſſion of the peace for the parts of Lindſey, co. Lincoln.

At Chicheſter, co. Suſſex, Ambroſia, Lady Viſcounteſs Lifford. Her Ladyſhip was the daughter of Charles Bayley, of Knaveſtock, in Eſſex, clerk; was born in 1732, and married James, Viſcount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to whom ſhe was the ſecond wife.

27. Suddenly, Mrs. Cole, widow of the late Mr. James C. of Peterborough.

At his houſe in Oxford-ſtreet, aged 60, Mr. Mortellari, a gentleman of much celebrity in the muſical world.

At her mother's houſe in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, in her 12th year, the Hon. Miſs Anne Rodney, youngeſt daughter of Lady R. and ſiſter to Lord R.

28. At St. James's palace, aged 83, the Hon. Frances Tracy, firſt bed-chamber woman to her Majeſty, and only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Viſcount T. of Toddington, co. Glouceſter.

At Culhakyle-houſe, in Strathſpey, Scotland, Marianne, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir Ludovick Grant, bart. of Grant.

At Pluckley, Kent, after an illneſs of about two months, which he bore with pious fortitude and reſignation, aged 75, the Rev. William Diſney, D. D. near 30 years rector of that pariſh, late fellow of Trinity college, and Hebrew profeſſor in the Univerſity of Cambridge. He lived univerſally beloved and reſpected, and his death will be ſincerely regretted by all who had the happineſs of being numbered among his friends, but more particularly by the neighbouring poor, who in him have loſt a kind friend, and moſt liberal benefactor. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Cranbrook, on the 4th inſtant. He was the ſecond ſon of the Rev. Joſeph Diſney, M. A.; for above 50 years vicar of Cranbrook and Appledore, in the ſaid county (who died Aug. 3, 1777, aged 82); and married Anna-Maria, the youngeſt daughter and co heir of John Smyth, eſq. late of Chart Sutton, Kent, who ſurvives him, and deeply laments the loſs of a moſt affectionate huſband, and truly good man.

29. Aged 24, Mr. Thomas Gann, of Taviſtock-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

At Old Park, Wilts, aged 76, William Eldridge, eſq. of Abingdon, Berks.

At the houſe of her mother, Viſcounteſs Longford, in Rutland-ſquare, Dublin, Mrs. Hamilton, of Brown-hall, co. Donegal.

30. At his ſeat, Aſhley park, Surrey, in his 79th year, Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. (ſo created May 20, 1782), of Clea-hall, co. Cumberland, for which county he was M. P. forty years.

Aged 65, John Gaunt, eſq. of Denham mount, Bucks.

At Pond-ſtreet, Hampſtead, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Arundel, relict of Willoughby A. eſq. of Hackney.

At her father's, Mrs. Eliz. Gill, daughter of Mr. Dyer, Newcaſtle-court, Strand.

Mrs.

Mrs. Clerke, a reſpectable lady, reſiding near Copperas-gap, Brighthelmſtone; who was ſo miſerably burnt, by her dreſs taking fire, as to cauſe her death in a few hours.

31. In her 71ſt year, Mrs. Eliz. Oldher, of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At Canterbury, aged 74, Charles Robinſon, eſq. barriſter at law, recorder of, and formerly M. P. for, that city, and brother to the late Lord Rokeby.

By ſhooting himſelf, Enſign Jones, of the Staff Corps, ſtationed at Hythe, in Kent. Love is the cauſe aſſigned. He left a letter addreſſed to a lady at Winchelſea.

At Winchester-houſe, Chelſea, the infant daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey.

At Southampton, Mrs. Sutherland, widow of James S. eſq. judge of the Admiralty Court at Minorca; and, on the 26th, in Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, her youngeſt grand-daughter, Miſs Jane Hartley Sutherland, daughter of David S. eſq.

At Cliſton, in her 62d year, Mrs. Vaſſall, relict of John V. eſq. of the Creſcent, Bath, and of Chatley-lodge, Somerſet. Lieut.-col. V. who fell gloriouſly at Monte Video (p. 363), was her ſon, and firſt couſin to Lady Holland. Her daughter, Mrs. Archer, died in Mrs. V's houſe a few weeks before; and the only child of Mrs. Archer died in the beginning of the Spring.

April .... Suddenly, at Evedon, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, Robert Barſley, a labourer; and, on the next day, his wife.

At Marino, near Dublin, Mary Counteſs of Charlemont. Her Ladyſhip was the daughter of Thomas Hickman, eſq. of Clare, deſcended from the noble family of Windſor, and was married July 2, 1768, to James, the firſt Earl and eighth Baron of Charlemont, by whom ſhe was mother of Francis-William the preſent Earl.

At Cambridge, the Rev. John Mainwaring, Lady Margaret's profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Cambridge, 1788. He was a native of Warwickſhire; educated at St. John's college; B. A. 1745; M. A. 1750; S.T.B. 1758; rector of Church Stretton, Salop, in the gift of Lord Weymouth; and of Aberdaron, co. Caernarvon; "highly eſteemed for his claſſical knowledge and taſte. He publiſhed, in 1760, a volume of Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions, preached before the Univerſity, moſt of which had before appeared ſingly. Theſe diſcourſes, and the elegant prefixed diſſertation on that ſpecies of compoſition, have been admired as poliſhed ſpecimens in their kind, and place the genius and judgment of their author in a moſt reſpectable point of view. He alſo publiſhed a few occaſional ſingle ſermons ſince; and was engaged in a controverſy with the late Bp. Halliſax, about the proper way of quoting paſſages of Scripture." Alſo, a ſermon at the primary viſitation of Dr. Butler, Biſhop of Hereford.

April 1. At Lincoln, Mrs. Rees, of Saxilby, widow of the late Rev. John R. of that village.

2. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilbraham, the laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Randle W. eſq. of Rode-hall, in Cheſhire.

Aged 52, the Rev. Robert Reading, miniſter of the Baptiſt Society in Truro.

Rev. Robert Burnaby, many years rector of Wanlip, co. Leiceſter, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

By diſcharging a piſtol through his head, R. Baſon, late landlord of the Red Lion inn at Snaiſgate.

Miſs Thompſon, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, an accompliſhed young lady. While ſtanding too near the fire, her train accidentally caught the flames, and though they were in the ſpace of a minute extinguiſhed, and medical aſſiſtance inſtantly procured, yet ſhe was ſo much burnt as to occaſion her death, after a few hours of great agony.

3. Mrs. Robinſon, relict of the late George R. eſq. of Paternoſter-row.

Aged 68, Mr. John Shard, upwards of 40 years in the Victualing employ, and more than 20 head-warder.

In his 79th year, at his ſeat in Santon Downham, Suffolk, Charles Sloane, Earl Cadogan, Viſcount Chelſea, and a Truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum. He was a Nobleman poſſeſſed of much urbanity, and whoſe loſs will be greatly regretted in the neighbourhood in which he lived. This very venerable Peer was twice married. By his firſt lady he had ſix ſons, three of whom died in the ſervice of their Country, Thomas, who was in the Royal Navy, was loſt in the Glorieux man of war; George, who was in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, was killed in India; and Edward, who was a Captain in the army, fell a victim to the climate, at St. Lucie. His Lordſhip's two eldeſt daughters, by his ſecond marriage, are the wives of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellеſley, and the Hon. Henry Wellеſley, brother to Marquis Wellеſley. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his ſon, Charles Henry Viſcount Cheſlea, now Earl Cadogan.

4. Mrs. Abernethie, wife of John A. eſq. of Cumberland ſtreet.

In her 77th year, Mrs. Hodgſon, of Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Mr. Troughton, mathematical-inſtrument-maker, Fleet-ſtreet.

Mr. Dale, many years principal box-keeper of Drury-lane theatre.

At Brompton-park-houſe, in her 65th year, univerſally lamented, Mrs. Vere, wife of James V. eſq and youngeſt daughter of Peter Campart, eſq. of Church-ſt. Spital-fields, by Mary his wife, daughter of

of the Rev. Edward Bacon, M. A. curate at Bottesford, in Leiceſterſhire, and ſiſter of the Rev. Francis Bacon, rector of Muſtoe, in the ſame county; in which living he was ſucceeded by his ſon, the Rev. Francis Bacon, D.D. who died in the year 1788. Mrs. V. was much reſpected by her relatives and neighbourhood. Her coachman had lived with her 35 years, and her other ſervants a proportionable time. On Monday, April 18, her remains were depoſited in the family-vault at Edmonton, Middleſex. Her funeral ſermon was preached on Sunday the 19th, by the Rev. Mr. Warren, the vicar, to a crowded audience, who all concurred in ſincere regret. Mr. Vere's father, who died Aug. 29, 1779, was a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed merit, whoſe benevolence his friends univerſally experienced, and whoſe charity the poor can never forget. See our vol. XLIX. p. 470. He was a conſiderable benefactor to the girls ſchool at Edmonton, as was his ſiſter. He was an eminent wholeſale ſtationer in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet Within; leſſee of the manor of Bowes under the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and author of a curious book, intituled "A phyſical and moral Enquiry into the Cauſes of that internal Reſtleſſneſs and Diſorder in Man which has been the Complaint of all Ages, 1778" (reviewed vol. XLVIII. p. 477); in which he was much aſſiſted by Dr. Owen, the late vicar of Edmonton, whom he rewarded by a preſent of 500l. Mr. Vere and Mr. Campart occupied contiguous houſes at Edmonton, and the families became united by the marriage of the daughter of the latter to the ſon of the former.

5. At Clifton, Miſs Haldimand, daughter of A. F. H. eſq. of Clapham, Surrey.

6. Philip Davies, eſq. of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-ſtreet.

At Wandſworth, Surrey, aged 88, Mr. Edmund Raithby.

At Chipping-hill, Witham, Eſſex, aged 71, Mrs. Margaret Pick, youngeſt of the two daughters of the Rev. John Pick, M. A. who died in 1763, after having been for more than 49 years rector of Sandon in that county, to which he was preſented in 1714 by Rachel Burdett. He was of a good family in Leiceſterſhire; and after his death, his two daughters (neither of whom were ever married) lived together in the genuine ſtyle of the old ſchool of Engliſh gentry. Piety, charity, and hoſpitality, were their characteriſtics. The eldeſt died in 1792; and the lady whoſe death we now record, will long be regretted by a numerous circle of highly reſpectable friends. She was buried, on the 10th, at Sandon, in the ſame grave with her ſiſter.

In Hornſey-row, Iſlington, very univerſally regretted, aged 38, Mrs. Witherby, wife of Mr. Wm. W. ſtationer in Birchin-lane, Lombard-ſtreet, a moſt beautiful and every way accompliſhed lady. She had been but 7 days delivered of her 14th child, a fine boy, who, with 10 brothers, the eldeſt not more than 13, ſurvive to lament the loſs of an affectionate mother. Two other ſons, and an only daughter, died young.

At Sidmouth, Devon, in his 22d year, Mr. Francis Dyneley, fifth ſon of Mr. Robert D. of Gray's inn, attorney-at-law.—The late Mr. Dyneley, the father, married Miſs Burt, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the late Mr. Burt, a ſtone-maſon and builder, of conſiderable property; by whom he had a family of 16 children, 13 of whom, with the mother, are living.

7. A man named Wenman hung himſelf in a wood between Chatham and Maidſtone, Kent. He had climbed a tree, to a branch of which he tied the cord, which he afterwards fixed round his neck, and dropped from the branch.

8. Aged 85, Mrs. Spry, relict of John S. eſq. of Bath, and ſiſter of the late Rev. Dr. Lillington, of Hampton Court.

9. At his houſe in Berner's-ſtreet, aged 45, John Opie, eſq. R. A. and profeſſor of Painting, and one of the greateſt ornaments of the Britiſh Academy. He had juſt finiſhed ſome works that he was anxious ſhould appear in the next Exhibition; and his inceſſant attention to this is ſuppoſed to have haſtened his diſſolution. His malady was ſudden, and his ſufferings extreme. The public ſympathy is called upon by every conſideration, when it is conſidered, that he had juſt attained the moſt unqueſtioned pre-eminence in his art, and had juſt taught the world to reſpect, as much as they had before admired. Mr. Opie had been twice married. His widow has made for herſelf a name in polite literature, and added the graces of pathetic poetry to the various ſtrong and original talents of her huſband.—On the 20th inſtant his remains were removed from his late reſidence, to St. Paul's Cathedral. The proceſſion commenced at one o'clock, in the following order: Six Mutes, with black ſtaves and hat-bands. Nine Horſemen, two and two. A funeral Banner of Oſtrich Feathers, born by a Mute. Next followed the Hearſe, bearing the Body, drawn by ſix horſes, and crowned with oſtrich feathers, ſupported right and left by Marſhal-men, in deep mourning. Next followed three mourning-coaches, each drawn by ſix horſes, and in which were the Earl of Carysfort, Lord De Dunſtanville, Earl Stanhope, Sir J. Leiceſter, Sir J. St. Aubin, Mr. Weſt, Mr. Smith, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Hoppner, Mr. Owen, Mr. Favill, and Mr. Shee. Twenty-ſeven other mourning-coaches,

coaches, drawn each by two horſes, were filled by eminent artiſts, and friends of the deceaſed; and next followed the led carriage of his Highneſs the Duke of Gloucester, and others of Nobility and Gentry, to the number of thirty. The proceſſion having reached Temple-bar-gate, was met by the City Marſhals, who from thence preceded the funeral to St. Paul's. The body was there taken from the hearſe, and conveyed to the choir, the Noblemen and Gentlemen from the three firſt coaches ſupporting the pall. The funeral ſervice having been performed, the body was removed to the vault, and depoſited near the remains of the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

10. At his houſe in Baggot-ſtreet, Dublin, Denis Daly, eſq. of Raſod, co. Galway. His ſon, Malachy D. eſq. ſucceeds to an eſtate of 6000l. per annum.

11. At his houſe in Spital-fields, William Defanges, eſq.

Mrs. Puckle, wife of Mr. John P. of Camberwell-green, Surrey.

Rev. Edmund Trant, rector of Toſte and Caldecot, and of Hardwick, co. Cambridge. The two firſt in the gift of Chriſt's College, Cambridge; of which he was B.A. 1771, M.A. 1774; the third in that of the Biſhop of Ely.

12. In the Heralds College, moſt regretted by thoſe to whom ſhe was beſt known, Mrs. Anne Harriſon, wife of George H. eſq. Clarenceux King of Arms, widow of George Biſhop, eſq. of Sydenham, in Kent, ſiſter of Mrs. Alice Fenwick (who died at Hackney exactly five weeks preceding), and only ſurviving iſſue of Michael Fenwick, formerly of College-hill, London.

Rev. John Eccles, ſub-rector, ſenior fellow and tutor of Lincoln college.

At Sunning-hill, near Windſor, aged 86, the Rev. Joſeph Thiſtlethwaite, M. A. 58 years vicar of that place, from which he had not abſented himſelf 58 Sundays in ſo many years. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1752, M.A. 1774; in which College is the patronage of the living. During his long and uſeful life he was a complete illuſtration of the exemplary Pariſh Clergyman; and his truly pious and chearful diſpoſition endeared him to all ranks of his pariſhioners. Among other legacies he has bequeathed 500l. towards the enlargement of the church of Sunning-hill; and 100l. to the augmentation of a charity already eſtabliſhed for the ſick and poor of that pariſh.

At her houſe in Portland-place, Bath, where ſhe lived with her ſecond ſiſter, Jane, Mrs. Purbeck Langham, youngeſt daughter of Purbeck L. eſq. by Elizabeth daughter of Henry Lawton, eſq. and ſiſter of Jane Counteſs of Northampton. She was grand-daughter of Sir John Langham, ſixth Baronet, who died 1766, by Maria eldeſt ſiſter of the late Viſcount Cobham, and daughter of Sir Richard Temple, of Stow; and her eldeſt ſiſter married D. B. Chriſtie, eſq. late in the E. India Company's Military Eſtabliſhment at Bombay; and her brother, Purbeck, died on-board Lord Rodney's ſhip.

13. In Charter-houſe-ſquare, of a lingering and painful illneſs, Mrs. Beard, wife of Mr. John B. proctor, Doctors Commons.

14. At his apartments in Southernhay-place, Henry Seymour, eſq. of Northbrook-houſe, Exeter, but late of Cliſton.

15. At his houſe at Stanmore, Middleſex, George Heming, eſq.

At Hackney, Sophia, fourth daughter of the late William Williams, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe, London.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, aged 52, Colonel Fane, brother to the Earl of Weſtmoreland, and M. P. for Lynn Regis.

16. At his houſe in Manſfield-ſtreet, aged 72, Edward King, eſq. F.R.S. and A.S. of which laſt he was admitted fellow 1770; and recorder of Lynn. "This gentleman was formerly preſident of the Antiquarian Society; and, though a writer of conſiderable eccentricity, we believe him to be a moſt pious and well-meaning character. His firſt publication was "Obſervations on antient Caſtles," read at the Antiquarian Society, and publiſhed in 1777, 4to, and 1783 (LIII. 237, Archæologia, VI. art. 23, IV. 27, p. 369). [In 1780 he publiſhed (but without his name, which on this occaſion he ſtudiouſly endeavoured to conceal, but was the firſt to betray his own ſecret) a very excellent octavo volume, under the title of "Hymns to the Supreme Being;" of which a ſecond edition was afterwards printed.] In 1788 he produced a quarto volume, intituled "Morſels of Criticiſm*, tending to illuſtrate ſome few Paſſages in the Holy Scriptures upon Philoſophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things." This work, after a peaceful ſlumber of ſome length, has been, as it were, revived in the literary world, by a late ingenious writer†; who has held up to notice ſome very ſtriking paſſages of it, almoſt foretelling, it ſhould ſeem, the commotions which Europe has ſuffered ſince its publication. Yet, when we add, that the ſame work undertakes to prove that John the Baptiſt was an angel from Heaven, the ſame who formerly appeared in the perſon of Elijah; that there will be a ſecond appearance of Jeſus Chriſt upon earth; that this globe is a kind of

* See our vol. LVIII. p. 141.

† The Author of the "Purſuits of Literature."

comet,

comet, which is continually tending towards the ſun, and will at length approach ſo near as to be ignited by the ſolar rays upon the elementary fluid of fire; and that the place of puniſhment allotted for wicked men is the centre of the earth, which is *the bottomleſs pit*; can we any longer addreſs the Author in the words of the eloquent Father, Ανθρωπε τι θελεις, &c.*? In 1784 he circulated, without his name, "Propoſals for eſtabliſhing at Sea a Marine School, or Seminary for Seamen, as a Means of improving the Plan of the Marine Society, and alſo of clearing the Streets of the Metropolis from Vagabond Youth, now ſadly training up to Pilfering, Robbery, and Plunder; in a Letter addreſſed to John Free, Eſq. Vice-Preſident of the Marine Society, in Conſequence of the Report made by Jonas Hanway, Eſq." printed 1785. The propoſal was, to fit up a man of war as a marine ſchool (LV. 901): In 1793 he publiſhed "Conſiderations on the Utility of the National Debt, and on the preſent alarming Criſis; with a Plan of a Mode of Relief; and an Explanation of the ſolid inherent Grounds of great National Property that exiſt in this Country;" which holds forth a very pernicious doctrine, and which was ably anſwered by Mr. Acland. His remaining publications are, "Veſtiges of Oxford Caſtle; or, a ſmall Fragment of a Work intended to be publiſhed ſpeedily on the Hiſtory of antient Caſtles, and on the Progreſs of Architecture;" in a thin folio volume, publiſhed 1796; and "Remarks concerning Stones ſaid to have fallen from the Clouds both in theſe Days and in antient Times;" publiſhed in a quarto pamphlet the ſame year. Upon the whole, however (according to his own boaſting) Mr. K's habit of *intenſe thinking* may have cauſed him to view many things in a light ſomewhat different from popular apprehenſions and prejudices; however long and cloſe an attention he may, for many years, have beſtowed in the purſuit of philoſophical enquiries, in the inveſtigation of the moſt ſerious ſubjects, and in ſearching out the progreſs of arts, and improvements in ſucceſſive ages; we cannot ſay that his writings ever appeared to us to beſpeak talents calculated to extend the boundaries of ſcience and of arts, or that ſtrength of judgment and comprehenſion of mind which can reflect new light and beauty on truths already obtained." Literary Memoirs of Living Authors, I. 339.—Of Mr. K's ſyſtem of Caſtle-building the Monthly Reviewers obſerve, that "he has undertaken to rebuild certain caſtles, and has executed this arduous attempt with an ingenuity which our anceſtors knew little of." His favourite ideas were, the deception of concealed entrances, and the uſe of funnels in walls, for the conveyance of warlike machines.—His firſt communication to the Antiquarian Society was his friend Dr. Griffith's account of the diſcovery of wheat under a Roman pavement at Colcheſter (Arch. II. 226). His ſecond was his remarks on the abbey-church at Bury (III. 311), and on the body of Thomas Duke of Exeter. The next, an account of an old piece of ordnance dragged up near the Goodwin ſands (V. 147); Roman antiquities in Eſſex (ibid. 229). Here his correſpondence with the Society of Antiquaries determined. In 1784, on the demiſe of Dr. Milles, he was elected preſident thereof, and introduced a number of regulations, and the appointment of two regular ſecretaries, and a draughtſman, to attend conſtantly. On St. George's day next enſuing, notwithſtanding his general ſolicitation, in an unprecedented conteſt for the chair, Mr. K. was obliged to reſign it in favour of the Earl of Leiceſter, by a majority of nearly two to one againſt him. His Lordſhip had alſo generouſly put him in his Houſe-liſt of the Council, whereby he obtained his election, though Mr. K. left out his Lordſhip and two of the Vice-preſidents in the printed liſts circulated by him; and afterwards circulated a letter in vindication of his conduct, reflecting on the noble Earl. From that period the Society was deprived of Mr. K's communications; and we find no more traces of him in the Archæologia.—The diſcoveries at Oxford caſtle are truly intereſting, and the plans are well made by Mr. Harris's ſkill in architecture, united with Mr. K's reading; but whether the publication was intended for the benefit of the caſtellan or his friend, the preliminary advertiſement left undecided. The plan, however, merged in a large Hiſtory of antient Caſtles and the Progreſs of Architecture, intituled "Munimenta Antiqua" (LXXII. 138), divided into Britiſh or Druidical Roman; Britiſh in imitation of Foreign Nations and Saxon; the firſt volume came out in 1799; the ſecond in 1802; and the third in 1804 (LXXIV. 953). Mr. Dutens holding a different opinion about the antiquity of arches, Mr. K. anticipated his fourth volume in 21 ſheets, price 5s.; *to be deducted from the price when the volume appears.* Mr. D. defended himſelf in a Supplement to his "Recherches ſur les routes," &c. (1805 LXXV. 937); and the controverſy remained in ſuſpence; for we cannot ſuppoſe his antagoniſt would eaſily give it up. Mortality cloſed upon Mr. K. while he was engaged in this purſuit, and the relaxations of polite *converſationes*, in which he bore a principal part. But before Mr.

* Purſuits of Literature, IV. p. 84.

Mr. K. entered on this voluminous ſubject, he amuſed himſelf and the publick (1796) with "Remarks concerning Stones ſaid to have fallen from the Clouds both in theſe Days and in antient Times," the foundation of which was the ſurpriſing ſhower of ſtones ſaid, on the teſtimony of ſeveral perſons, to have fallen in Tuſcany, June 16, 1799, and inveſtigated in an extraordinary and full detail by Abbate Soldani, profeſſor of Mathematicks in the Univerſity of Sienna (LXVI. 844). A ſecond volume of the "Morſels of Criticiſm" appeared in 1801 (LXXI. 244); "Remarks on the Signs of the Times, 1798" (LXVIII. 598); in which, among other peculiarities, he aſſerts the genuineneſs of the apocryphal ſecond book of Eſdras. In our review of this tract, Mr. K. conceived himſelf inſulted by the freedom of our critique, as he had reſented that on his "Morſels of Criticiſm," in a letter to our Printer, who was a conſiderable loſer by the publication, which was undertaken at *his* riſque. He was not, however, diſcouraged from adding a "Supplement" to theſe Remarks, 1799 (LXIX. 310). But he met with a more powerful antagoniſt, the late Biſhop of St. Aſaph (then of Rocheſter), in his "Critical Diſquiſitions on Iſaiah xviii. in a Letter to him" (LXIX. 496—503).—Mr. King was a native of Norfolk; admitted as fellow-commoner at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and of Lincoln's-inn; and inherited from his uncle, Mr. Brown, of Exeter, a wholeſale linen draper, an ample fortune and a good collection of pictures. His various lucubrations were the effect of aſſiduous reading; and, as himſelf expreſſes it, *intenſe thinking*; and, whatever opinions he imbibed, were maintained with tenacity; and he would contend with equal zeal for the genuineneſs of the correſpondence between St. Paul and Seneca, and of the apocryphal books, as for the Holy Scriptures. In his attendance on the circuit, he defended a lady from a faithleſs lover, and ſucceſsfully offered her his hand. Her niece, an accompliſhed young lady, with a large fortune, married, 1798, the Hon. Henry Windſor, major in the Guards, third brother of the Earl of Plymouth, and has iſſue. Mr. K's country-reſidence was at Clay-hill, Beckenham, Kent, to which he gave the name of the Oakery; and at London in Mansfield-ſtreet, to which he removed from John-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

16. In King-ſtreet, Norwich, aged 59, James Hudſon, eſq. banker. He was elected alderman of Mancroft ward Oct. 19, 1791; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1788, and that of mayor in 1794.

17. At his houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of John Fanſhawe, eſq.

Found dead in his bed, without any previous illneſs, at his apartments in Broadcourt, Bow-ſtreet, Mr. Mark Supple, a native of the South of Ireland, and upwards of 25 years a reporter of the debates in Parliament.

18. At Hull, aged 78, Mrs. Rawſon, mother of Mr. William R. one of the proprietors of the Hull Advertiſer.

19. In Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, John Broomhead, eſq.

At Poplar, after an illneſs of 4 months, Mrs. Collet, widow of the late Pitt C. eſq. commander of the Hillſborough Indiaman.

20. In Green-ſtreet, Enfield highway, aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Perry, a lady of exemplary charity and benevolence.

22. After only three days illneſs, aged about 60, at Grimſby, co. Lincoln, whither he went to ſettle the affairs of a brother, who died there a few weeks before, Mr. Atkinſon, of London, formerly keeper of an hotel.

25. In Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, after a few hours illneſs, the infant daughter of Henry Hughs, eſq.

At the Firs at Edmonton, aged about 65, Sir James Winter Lake, bart.; fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; the latter 1782. He was ſon of Sir Atwell L. who died 1760, and grandſon of Sir Bibye, the firſt of the name, who took the title in 1711. He was, as his father had been before him, governor of the Hudſon's Bay Company; and married Grice, daughter of Mr. Crowther, of Bow, by whom he had 13 children, 7 of whom are now living; 4 ſons: 1. James, his ſucceſſor, who married, 1804, one of the 13 daughters of ——— Turner eſq. a Weſt India merchant, of Wimpole ſtreet; 2. Willoughby-Thomas, who had a command in the garriſon of Gibraltar, now in the Sea Fencibles of the Coaſt, and married to Charlotte, daughter of Admiral Mac Bride; 3. Atwell, chaplain of Prince of Wales's Iſland; 4. Henry-Andrew, died of a putrid ſore throat, at Butbridge, aged 18; 3 daughters: 1. Mary, married to John Wigſton, eſq. of Trent-park, near Barnet; 2. Charlotte, married to James-Hare Townſend, eſq. late of Bruce caſtle, now of Butbridge, near Godalming, Surrey; 3. Anne, married, 1802, to the Rev. H. P. Curtois, of Amcotts, co. Lincoln.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 24, to April 21, 1807.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	693	1383	Males	729	1503		2 and 5	125	50 and 60	147
Females	690		Females	774			5 and 10	56	60 and 70	169
							10 and 20	52	70 and 80	122
Whereof have died under 2 years old					366		20 and 30	97	80 and 90	58
Peck Loaf 4s. 2d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 1d.; 3s. 11d.							30 and 40	153	90 and 100	9
Salt £.1. 0s. 9d. per buſhel; 4d. ½ per pound.							40 and 50	158	100 and 105	0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 18, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	81	11	46	5	38	6	32	8	41	6
Surrey	83	0	42	0	40	4	33	4	40	6
Hertford	72	0	43	0	38	4	27	4	41	0
Bedford	74	7	48	0	36	8	26	6	41	10
Huntingd.	72	6	00	0	36	2	23	8	36	8
Northam.	72	10	45	0	33	3	23	7	37	4
Rutland	75	6	00	0	37	0	22	9	41	0
Leiceſter	73	1	00	0	37	11	24	7	37	1
Notingh.	78	0	44	0	42	2	28	2	44	4
Derby	78	6	00	0	43	0	27	11	48	8
Stafford	77	6	00	0	41	8	27	10	47	1
Salop	74	9	56	0	39	4	29	1	00	0
Hereford.	72	5	46	4	36	5	29	8	47	5
Worceſt.	74	10	00	0	41	2	33	3	44	7
Warwick	70	4	00	0	42	5	30	8	50	3
Wilts	76	0	00	0	37	0	34	0	51	0
Berks	81	4	00	0	36	7	32	6	45	8
Oxford	77	9	00	0	34	7	30	0	41	11
Bucks	76	0	00	0	37	11	29	4	43	7
Brecon	72	0	51	2	39	2	23	2	00	0
Montgo.	72	10	00	0	36	9	27	7	00	0
Radnor	69	8	00	0	36	10	23	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

76	6	49	0	38	7	27	10	42	11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

68	7	36	6	33	7	26	0	41	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	77	6	00	0	35	6	26	0	36	9
Kent	81	6	47	0	41	3	35	0	39	0
Suſſex	76	10	00	0	40	0	33	0	00	0
Suffolk	77	1	00	0	35	10	29	2	34	10
Cambrid.	73	8	00	0	34	10	31	8	33	10
Norfolk	71	5	00	0	34	4	27	10	35	3
Lincoln	70	2	42	10	38	6	22	1	39	3
York	71	9	44	6	38	11	26	10	41	1
Durham	79	11	00	0	39	9	26	10	00	0
Northum.	70	5	56	0	40	0	27	1	46	0
Cumberl.	73	2	58	0	38	0	29	9	00	0
Weſtmor.	83	2	65	4	47	5	31	4	00	0
Lancaſter	75	0	00	0	41	6	28	7	47	4
Cheſter	72	8	00	0	44	10	00	0	52	0
Flint	81	10	00	0	45	3	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	83	3	00	0	45	0	28	0	54	3
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarvon	76	8	00	0	40	4	22	8	48	0
Merioneth.	77	9	00	0	40	0	24	5	00	0
Cardigan	72	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	65	8	00	0	42	7	19	4	00	0
Carmarth.	83	10	00	0	43	4	19	4	00	0
Glamorg.	73	6	00	0	34	10	22	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	78	9	00	0	36	3	31	1	42	10
Somerſet	78	5	00	0	36	8	25	1	43	6
Monmo.	80	5	00	0	36	10	00	0	00	0
Devon	84	6	00	0	34	7	30	9	00	0
Cornwall	84	1	00	0	37	8	27	5	00	0
Dorſet	79	7	00	0	35	3	39	0	00	0
Hants	80	3	00	0	38	3	35	3	00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Diſtricts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peaſe		Oatmeal		Beer or Big	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
76	0	50	0	38	0	27	7	42	3	46	7	40	3	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 27:

Fine 60s. to 65s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Poliard 25s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, April 11 to April 17, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 13,164 Sacks. Average 64s. 7d.$\frac{2}{4}$—2s. 8d.$\frac{1}{4}$ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 18, 43s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending April 22, 1807, is 33s. 8d.$\frac{1}{4}$ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, April 27:

Kent Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 12s. to 6l. 10s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l. 16s. to 5l. 10s.	Suſſex Ditto	5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.
Eſſex Ditto	4l. 16s. to 5l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 27:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 8s. 0d. to 6l. 0s. 0d.	Average	4l. 14s. 0d.
Clover	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Average	5l. 17s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 18s. 0d.	Average	4l. 19s. 0d.
Clover	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Average	5l. 17s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 16s. 0d. to 3l. 8s. 0d.	Average	3l. 2s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, April 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beaſts 1600. Sheep and Lambs 13,000.	

COALS, April 24: Newcaſtle 45s. 3d. to 52s. 6d. Sunderland 46s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 4d. Clare Market 3s. 4d. Whitechapel 3s. 3d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1807.

Day	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797.	Long Ann^{s}.	Short Ann^{s}.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^{s}.	New Ann^{s}.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp^{l} 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	shut	shut	62 a 61⅛	shut	95¼	shut	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2 pr.	2 dis. par	——	shut	——	¼ pr.	shut	——	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc.
29	Sunday																		
30	holiday																		
31	shut	shut	62⅛	shut	——	shut	shut	shut	shut	par	par 2 dis.	——	shut	——	1 pr.	shut	——	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc.
1	shut	shut	62⅛ a 62⅛	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	183½	par	par 2 dis.	——	shut	——	1 a ¼ pr.	shut	61¼	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc.
2	shut	shut	61⅞ a 62⅛	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	183½	par 1 pr.	par 2 dis.	——	shut	——	¼ pr.	shut	61⅛	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc
3	shut	shut	61⅞ a 62	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2 pr.	2 dis. par	——	shut	——	¼ pr.	shut	61⅛	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc.
4	shut	shut	61⅝ a 62	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	3 pr.	par 1 pr.	——	shut	——	¼ a ½ pr.	shut	shut	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc.
5	Sunday																		
6	shut	shut	62⅛	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	4 pr.	1 dis. 1 pr.	67¼	shut	——	½ pr.	shut	shut	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc.
7	shut	shut	62⅛ a ¼	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	4 pr.	1 pr. par	——	shut	——	¼ a ½ pr.	shut	shut	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc.
8	shut	shut	62⅛ a ¼	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	4 a 5 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	——	shut	——	½ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc.
9	shut	shut	62⅛ a 62	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	4 pr.	1 a 2 pr.	——	shut	——	½ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc.
10	shut	shut	62⅛ a ¼	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	5 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	67⅓	shut	——	¼ a ½ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc.
11	shut	shut	62⅛	shut	96¼	shut	shut	shut	186	5 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	——	shut	——	½ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	1 perCt.disc.
12	Sunday																		
13	shut	shut	62⅛ a 62	shut	97	shut	shut	shut	186	5 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	——	shut	——	¼ a ½ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	Full Money
14	shut	shut	61⅞ a 62⅛	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	184½	5 a 4 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	——	shut	——	¼ a ½ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.
15	shut	shut	62⅛ a ¼	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	185	4 a 5 pr.	par 3 pr.	——	——	——	a ½ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.
16	shut	shut	62⅛ a ¼	shut	97	shut	shut	shut	185	4 a 5 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	——	——	——	a ½ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.
17	231	shut	62¼ a ⅜	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	186	5 a 4 pr.	par 1 pr.	——	——	——	a 1 pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.
18	234	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	⅛	——	5 pr.	par 2 pr.	——	——	——	a 1 pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.
19	Sunday																		
20	235	shut	62¼ a ½	shut	97	shut	shut	——	186½	5 pr.	1 pr. 1 dis.	——	——	——	1 pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.
21	235	shut	62⅜ a 63	shut	96⅝	shut	shut	——	187½	5 a 4 pr.	2 a 1 dis.	——	——	——	1 pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.
22	234	shut	62¼ a ⅜	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	⅛	186½	5 a 4 pr.	par 1 dis.	——	——	——	¼ a ½ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.
23	234½	shut	62⅛ a ¼	80⅞	96⅝	shut	shut	——	186½	4 a 5 pr.	1 dis. par	——	——	——	¼ a ½ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.
24	——	62	62⅛ a ¼	80⅝	96⅜	——	shut	——	——	5 pr.	1 dis. 1 pr.	——	——	——	¼ a ½ pr.	91	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.
25	——	62⅛	62⅛ a ¼	80⅝	96⅜	——	shut	——	186	4 a 5 pr.	1 pr. 1 dis.	——	——	——	¼ a ½ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.
26	Sunday																		
27	234	62	62⅛ a ⅜	80⅝	97	——	shut	——	186½	5 pr.	1 dis. 1 pr.	——	——	——	¼ a 1 a 1¼ pr.	——	shut	19 18 0	2 perCt.disc.

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